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Associated Press

# Hope



# Star

The Weather

Arkansas: Rain in East, rain or  
snow in extreme north today; cold  
tonight; temperature 5 to 10  
freezing, hard freeze in extreme  
north portion.

VOLUME 44—NUMBER 71

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(NEA)—Means Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n

PRICE 5c COPY

# Reds Push Nearer Rostov

## United Nations Moving Forward FDR Tells Congress

### Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor  
ALEX. H. WASHBURN

The House That Was Too Big  
Commentary on the Changing U. S. A.

The item is in this morning's newspapers. Not a particularly new item, for this sort of thing has been going on since World War One—but it gets your attention just the same—a milestone along the road that private Americans are traveling.

### Allies Regroup for Attack on Sanananda Base

By WILLIAM F. BONI  
Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 7 — Allied and Japanese patrols were probing in a swamp today for weak spots in the opposite lines as the Allies regrouped their land forces for an attack on the enemy stronghold at Sanananda.

American troops pushed back one Japanese patrol in the vicinity of Tarakena, a village midway between the recently won Buna station and Sanananda point. They killed one Japanese and wounded another.

The same area was the target for a sustained artillery barrage with an Australian pilot spotting the objectives for the gunners.

Along the Soputa - Sanananda track itself — which actually is an automobile road — both sides were dug in and making stabs to test the other's defenses. In one hit-and-run raid east of the track, an Allied patrol killed five Japanese.

All patrols reported the swamps extremely deep and heavy, making the approaches to almost any enemy entrenchments most difficult. Most of the track for the final mile to Sanananda point also flooded by heavy rains.

The bombardment and strafing of the Sanananda point area from the air, however, continued for its third successive day while the enemy base at Lae, further up the New Guinea coast, again was hit by United States A - 20 Havoc attack bombers and by Billy Mitchell B-25 medium bombers. The Havocs attacked from less than 100 feet and poured in thousands of machinegun fire, knocking out at least four enemy anti-aircraft batteries and destroying some bombers on the ground.

### February Draft to Be for All Fight Branches

Little Rock, Jan. 7 — (AP) — Arkansas' February draft call will include men destined for the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines as well as the Army but will be only slightly more than half of the January call. Selective Service Headquarters said today.

The January call was markedly reduced from the November and December quotas.

The February supplemental call, embracing non-army branches, was received here yesterday. No details of induction procedure were received beyond the bare announcement that all inductions would be made through a central office.

Selective Service officials said the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard probably would use reserves to fill much of their February needs because of the comparatively light February call for all branches.

The president's order requiring the various services to fill their manpower needs through selective service, the non-army services have been inducting their men at their own recruiting stations here.

### POUNDERS OF ROME

In ancient Rome bakers were called pistor, or pounders. They were given this name because of the way they pounded grain with a pestle in a mortar.

### COFFEE BY OTHER NAMES

Prior to 1658 when the present spelling was adopted, coffee was spelled "chaoua," "coffe," "couphie," "caphe," and "knapfy" in England.

### Says Production of U. S. Key to Advance in 1943

—Washington

Washington, Jan. 7 — (AP) — President Roosevelt told a victory-planned Congress today the cause of United Nations was moving forward at last in Europe, Asia and Africa, backed by a "miracle of production" in the United States, and said 1943 carried the promise of a "very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin and Rome and Tokyo."

Delivering his annual message to the legislators in person in the House chamber, he called on them to put aside bickering over economic measures, and to strive to contribute to national unity.

The President's address on the state of the nation was divided into three major sections.

A review of the progress of the war, a report on American military production, and a general outline of his hopes for peace to follow the conflict and for guaranteeing freedom from want and fear.

"By far the largest and most important developments in the whole strategic picture of 1942," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "were the events on the long front in Russia: First, the implacable defense of Stalingrad; and, second, the offensive by the Russian armies at various points which started in the latter part of November and which still roll on with great force and effectiveness."

The capital was the scene of unusual precautions taken to safeguard the chief executive.

Hours before his arrival time police, secret service men and the regular army personnel threw a cordon around the hill.

Steel-helmeted soldiers, bayonets affixed to Garand rifles, stood at attention all around the capitol and in its plaza.

Special capitol police, their number augmented by metropolitan police, were on guard at all entrances and were stationed throughout the capitol. No one was permitted to enter the building without a special pass or identification. Admission to the House galleries was by special card only.

Mr. Roosevelt told the lawmakers that the period of "our defensive attrition in the Pacific," was passing, adding:

"Now our aim is to force the Japanese to fight. Last year, we stopped them. This year, we intend to advance."

In the African theater, he predicted the last vestige of Axis powers would be driven from the south shores of the Mediterranean.

"I do not prophesy when this war will end," the chief executive said. "But I do believe that this year of 1943 will give to the United Nations a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin, and Rome and Tokyo."

"I tell you it is within the realm of possibility that this 76th congress may have the historic privilege of helping greatly to save the world from future fear."

"Therefore, let us — all of us — have confidence, let us redouble our efforts."

The president opened his address with his summary of war operations, and, in it, said that "we are going to strike — and strike hard — in Europe."

"I can not tell you," he said, "whether we are going to hit them in Norway, or through the low countries, on in France, or through Sardinia, or Sicily, or through the Balkans, or through Poland — or at several points simultaneously."

"But I can tell you that no matter where and when we strike by land, we and the British and Russians will hit them from the air heavily and relentlessly. Day in and day out we shall heap tons of explosives on their war factories and utilities and seaports."

The eventual outcome of the fighting in the Pacific, the president said, can be put on a mathematical basis, since it is known that Japanese strength in ships and planes declines daily and American strength rises. He said this would become evident to the Japanese people "when we strike at their own home islands, and bomb them constantly from the air."

Near the close of his address to the new congress, Mr. Roosevelt said that all the United Nations wanted a "decent peace and a durable peace." He added that our fighting men want not only a lasting peace, but permanent employment.

(Continued on Page Three)

### Hitler Again Reported at Odds With Leaders, Changes Tunis Command

By EDWIN SHANKE

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 7 — Another change in German military leadership was reported today by dispatches from Berlin which said that General Walther Nehring had been superseded by Col. Gen. Von Arnim as commander in chief of the Axis forces in Tunisia.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, who reported the change, described Von Arnim as "one of Hitler's favorite Panzer commanders" but offered no comment on the significance of the appointment.

Elite guard officers fresh from the Russian front will give instruction in marching, shooting and the hand grenade throwing, it was said.

Coincidentally, the Elite Guard organ, Schwarze Korps, told the German people that 1943 would demand "still higher contributions from the soldiers as well as the home front."

The weekly publication decried that "belief in a fast, cheap victory was given up in 1942" and said the nation should "realize the danger threatening."

### Senators Seek Reorganization of WPB, WMC

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

Washington, Jan. 7 — (AP) — Drastic reorganization of war production and manpower agencies under a sort of super-committee was called for in a subcommittee report before the Senate Education and Labor committee today.

The report was filed by Chairman Pepper (D - Fla.) after extensive hearings, with the expectation that the full committee would hold further hearings on a war mobilization bill which he and Senator Kilgore (D - WVa.) will reintroduce in the new congress.

It found a "lack of balance" in the war production program, and predicted that production would fall short of goals unless the problem of scarcity in men, materials and machines was met "head on."

"After a year of war," the report said, "the people have learned that the War Production Board has not been engaged in the business of war production. They are told that the chaos in raw material distribution, long recognized and admitted, will be remedied by the centralized controlled materials plan which will come into full operation six months from now."

"They look hopefully for improvement in manpower mobilization and wonder whether the recent changes in the War Manpower commission will do away with compromise and conflict. They learn that the armed services divide their time on the home front between devising military strategy and attempting to organize war production and manpower. This is the method of partial war, not of total war. It harbors grave consequences for the future."

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### British Ousted From Positions West of Mateur

—Africa

By WES GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 7 — (AP) — The Germans have recaptured Jebel Azzag and all the ground previously taken by the British in the hills 15 miles west of Mateur, an Allied headquarters spokesman announced today.

This, within two days the vital positions on the front before Bizerte have changed hands twice. The British captured them in a dawn attack day before yesterday and, the spokesman said, were dislodged when the Nazis counter-attacked yesterday.

United States bombers made three raids on Kairouan, about 75 miles south of Tunis, yesterday, the fourth successive day they have struck at that enemy-held center, the spokesman said.

The French army in Algeria disclosed, meanwhile, that Nazi paratroopers had been dropped along with a native guide in the Saint Arnaud region of Algeria. That is deep behind the Allied lines between Constantine, inland from Philippeville and about 100 miles west of the Tunisian border, and Setif, 60 miles further west.

The announcement said the guide was tried by a court martial and shot.

Algiers had three air alarms last night. Ground batteries went into action on the first but there was no report that bombs had been dropped.

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### Nazis Boast Sub Goes Far Up Mississippi

London, Jan. 7 — (AP) — The German radio, in a broadcast beamed to the United States but heard here, reported today that a German submarine had traveled 90 miles up the Mississippi river "to within a few miles of New Orleans" in the hope of destroying a bridge.

The radio was detected, however, and forced to return to the Gulf of Mexico, the broadcast declared.

(There was no confirmation of the German report from any other source. The date of the alleged exploit was not given.)

### Jap Airfields in Solomons Hit by Bombers

—War in Pacific

Washington, Jan. 7 — (AP) — The Navy reported today that two new raids had been carried out on Japanese airfields in the Solomons area and that a "possible hit had been scored on a Japanese transport."

The text of the communiqué: "South Pacific: (All dates east longitude.)

"1. On January 6: (A) Flying Fortresses (Boeing B-17) with Lightning (Lockheed P-38) and Warhawk (Curtiss P-40), escorted, attacked a Japanese transport in the Shortland island area. Possible hit on the stern of the ship was reported.

"(B) U. S. aircraft bombed the airfield at Kahili near Buin, on Bougainville island. 'Haze' prevented observation of results.

"(C) At noon U. S. aircraft bombed the airfield at Munda on New Georgia island. Results were not reported."

American bombers, at work to make the Japanese occupation of Kiska as expensive to the enemy as possible, bombed two Japanese vessels in Aleutian waters Tuesday and Wednesday, sinking one and scoring a direct hit on the other.

The Navy's 242nd communiqué of the war said that Mitchell medium bombers (North American B-25s) attacked an enemy cargo ship 110 miles northeast of Kiska Tuesday, to set it afire. It added that the ship "was later seen to sink."

Yesterday, the same communiqué related a Liberator heavy bomber (Consolidated B-24) scored a direct hit and two near hits "on an enemy ship 185 miles southwest of Kiska."

The prisoners, the statement continued, have been forced to adapt themselves to the Japanese Diet, consisting largely of rice, although there are some bread, fish and vegetables. It said the prisoners get very little meat.

"Medical treatment is handicapped by a lack of medicaments which appears to be general throughout the far east," it said. Considerable quantities of medicaments were, however, sent to the Far East by Allied Red Cross so-called and some of these supplies have been distributed."

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### Only 75 Miles From Key Point of Nazi Salient

—Europe

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

Moscow, Jan. 7 — (AP) — The Red army of the lower Don has broken through German lines on a 20-mile front on both sides of the river and has driven within 75 miles of Rostov, key to the whole Nazi salient into the Caucasus, the Russians announced today.

Dispatches from the front said the Russian forces, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, veteran of last winter's battle of Moscow, had pushed forward 50 miles since capturing the Don river bridgehead of Tsimlyansk two days ago.

The advanced point which the Russian thrust was said to have reached yesterday was Bolshaya Orlovka on the Sal river just south-east of its confluence with the Don mid-way between Tsimlyansk and Rostov.

Recaptured in the sweep down the Don were the towns of Marinsk, on the Don 25 miles downstream from Tsimlyansk, and the villages of Krasnaya, Bellansky, Kamishchevskaya, Yastrev and Kholodny, scattered along both banks of the river.

There the Russian offensive was falling into the flat, low-lying region which stretches past Rostov to the Don mouth on the sea of Azov — a sector which previously proved to be one of the most difficult of the entire front to defend.

Rostov, whose fall would cut off the whole German army in the Caucasus, already has changed hands three times. It was taken by the Germans late in 1941, won back quickly by the Russians, and then captured again by the Germans last summer.

Deep in the Caucasus the Germans were still in retreat from the Moxdok - Nalchik - Prokhladnenski triangle, but battlefield dispatches said there was no indication they were attempting a general withdrawal to escape being cut off.

Russian forces were said to be meeting resistance after a swift sweep 25 miles northwest of Prokhladnenski to the railway station of Apolonskaya, almost half way to Minerskaya Vody.

(This 25-mile advance indicated a Russian gain of 55 miles since the fall of Nalchik Monday night. The Russians reported the capture of Prokhladnenski, 30 miles northeast of Nalchik, on Tuesday.)

The Russian advance in this sector, however, was reported continuing, and the mid-day communiqué issued by the Soviet Information Bureau said two more settlements were recaptured southwest of Stalingrad, and several others retaken in the Middle Don sector.

This communiqué followed earlier war bulletins bringing the total of Axis dead and captured since the start of the Russian winter offensive to 339,150 up to January 5.

These communiqués had reported 13 more towns and two railroad stations in the Caucasus recaptured, along with eight more towns in the Middle Don.

The Russian driven down the lower Don wedged in between German defenses in the Middle Don sector and those in the northern part of the Kalmyk steppe, and increased the menace to the Nazis in both.

Meanwhile, the Russians reported that more than 150 miles back to the northeast from the new Don front line, the remnants of 22 German divisions trapped at Stalingrad were fighting desperately under increasing pressure.

This force was said to be maintaining a strong defense behind its fortifications, but the Russians said that trench by trench the Germans were being squeezed back in a tightening trap.

Mineralnye Vody, toward which the Russians were driving in the Caucasus, is the center of a spur line branching from the main Rostov - Baku trunk railway.

The hard-driving Russians also raced northwest from Nalchik in a line parallel to the advance through Prokhladnenski, advancing 15 miles to a cluster of towns including Baklan, Staraya, Krepost and Kizburun third, and fanning out to the west.

The capture of more than a dozen Caucasus towns yesterday, as listed in the communiqué, was said to be a "very important step."

(Continued on Page Three)

### Flashes of Life

By the Associated Press  
Round - About Ration

Portland, Ore. — James W. Mount, State OPA rationing executive, tells of this case:

An Oregon farmer asked his rationing board for some books because "I have to cross a river to get to my horses."

But under the rules he was not eligible. The board told him to build a bridge.

A few days later he wrote his board he was building the bridge but needed boots for the work. As a bridge builder he was qualified. He got the boots.

Expensive Eating  
Ingleswood, Calif. — A. H. Hansen, superintendent at the Hollywood Turf Club's track, reported to police that six black swans and three white ones valued at \$375 had disappeared from the infield lake. The meat shortage?

Smart Horse  
Somers, Mont. — Old Pete pulled Roy Hisson's milk wagon around his route every morning for ten years. The swayed-backed cayuse never gave trouble and always waited obediently while the milkman made deliveries.

But yesterday old Pete suddenly decided to retire. He ran away and wrecked the wagon against a tree. It worked.

Old Pete's munching oats in the barn and Hisson now delivers the milk in a truck.

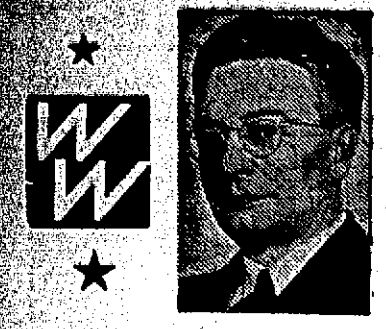
Unhappy Pranksters  
Evanston, Ill. — It was just a prank to Lanning MacFarland, Jr., 18, of Winnetka, Ill., and Albert G. Talbot, Jr., 17, when they pulled a fire alarm which they pulled a piece of equipment racing over city streets.

They told investigating police they did it for fun.

Municipal Judge James M. Corcoran didn't think it funny. He ordered them to memorize 250 lines of Julius Caesar and to write 1,000 word essays on "How Silly It Is to Turn in False Fire Alarms." He refused offers to pay the maximum fine of \$100 each because "your parents would pay it and you would not suffer."



# Allies Urged to Beware of Unrest Reports in Europe



By GLENN BABB

Once more the reports of sagging morale, war weariness and growing unrest in the satellite members of Hitler's Europe are multiplying. From Switzerland and Sweden, those windows through which the outside world can peer dimly at developments within the new-ark continent, comes stories of incipient revolt in Rumania and of Hungary's anxieties over the future of the war. The Rome radio describes unusual measures to bolster the spirit of the people. Finland is giving fresh evidence of her unwillingness to be considered in the category of Germany's minions.

We would be wise to scan these reports warily. Anything that contributes to complacency and over-confidence or tends to dull the keen edge of our resolve may come straight from Doctor Goebbels' prescription book. The Allied world swallows a lot of that medicine last winter and if it did no great harm it was no contribution to Allied victory either.

However, even if we take the news from inside Europe with all due skepticism, there can be little doubt that the plight of those states, including Italy, which more or less voluntarily hitched their vehicles to the Hitler star is one of the unhappiest in this tragic world. Not that it needs excite pity. For most of them there was another choice, the one taken by Yugoslavia and Greece. Tragic as was the fate of those two small kingdoms there remains to them at least hope of a victory that will restore their freedom. Such hope is dying in countries like Rumania and Hungary if we can believe only a fraction of the news from those lands.

Take the case of Rumania. Probably the fear of Germany's apparent conquest might was as important as greed among the motives that prompted the Rumanians to join the Axis. Take away that confidence in Hitler's invincibility and little remains, neither Bessarabia nor Bucovina, nor any other of the spoils the Nazi butcher promised.

None of Hitler's allies has better reason now to question the promise of an Axis triumph. Not even the Italians in Africa have paid the terrible price for their German alliance that has been exacted from the Rumanians in Russia. Rumania's contribution to the "crusade against Bolshevism" has been larger than that of any of the other satellites. It is estimated that she sent at least 30 divisions, the flow of the greater part of her army, into the drive across the Ukraine to the Volga. Now it appears that at least half of those have been routed or trapped and the others savagely punished. Moscow's triumphant recapitulation last week of the Stalingrad campaigns listed these Rumanian losses: Eight divisions routed in the fighting northwest and southwest of Stalingrad; two more caught with 20 German divisions in the great trap west of Stalingrad; four routed in the Don region and four more south of Stalingrad, a total of 16 divisions.

Moreover Rumania still fears

## Market Report

### ST. LOUIS LIVESTOCK

National Stockyards, Ill., Jan. 7. (U. S. Dept. Agr.)—Hogs, 11,500; market active; weights over 170 lbs. 20-30 higher; others 25-40 higher; sows 15-25 higher; bulk good and choice 180-270 lbs. 14.70-14.80; top 14.85; 270-300 lbs. 14.60-14.75; 140-160 lbs. 13.85-14.50; 100-130 lbs. 12.85-13.75; good sows 13.40-13.85; stags 14.00 down.

Cattle, 3,000; calves, 1,000; market opening slow; about steady with Wednesday; few good steers 14.00-14.25; medium and good heifers and mixed yearlings 11.00-13.25; little done on cows; medium and good sausage bulls 11.50-13.50; good and choice vealers 15.50; medium and good 13.00 and 14.25; normal range slaughter steers 10.75-16.00; slaughter heifers 9.50-13.50; stockers and feeders 9.00-13.75.

Sheep, 2,000; no early action.

### POULTRY AND PRODUCE

Chicago, Jan. 7. (U. S. Dept. Agr.)—Poultry live, 18 trucks; firm; prices unchanged.

Butter, receipts 391,114; firm; the prices as quoted by the Chicago price current are unchanged.

Egg receipts, 12,501; firm; the prices unchanged.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, Jan. 7. (U. S. Dept. Agr.)—A number of stocks edged forward today's market, after the president's address to congress but many leaders continued to suffer from neglect.

The list was hesitant at the start and, while scattered recoveries appeared in the final hour, declines of fractions to 2 or more points predominated. Dealings, slow the greater part of the day, picked the full proceedings were around 700,000 shares.

The optimistic view of the war contained in the chief executive's message, brokers, said cheered Wall street appreciably although failing to bring out much in the way of bidding, he thought of the forthcoming national budget, discharging, rose Monday, "I served to the highest level in more than 5 years, coming within about 4 cents of the best quotations posted in the futures market here since 1929."

Buying of milk and professional traders, stimulated partly by flour demand and the president's forecast of military gains this year, accounted for the upturn.

Despite late profit taking, wheat closed 1-1/2-1-3/4 higher than yesterday, May \$1.40-5-8-3/4, July \$1.41; corn 1-1/8-1-3/8 higher, May 97-18-1/4, July 97-7-8-98; oats 98-3-4 up; rye 1-1/8-1-3/8 higher. May soybeans rose 6 cents, as against a scattered sales. The close was \$1.84 1/2.

No wheat.

Corn No. 3 mixed 95; No. 2 yellow 95-3/4; No. 4 white 1.00. Oats sample grade mixed 56.

Chicago, Jan. 7. (U. S. Dept. Agr.)—Wheat: May 1.41-1/8 high; 1.39-1/4 low; 1.40-5-8-3/4 close. July 1.41-1/4 high; 1.39-3/8 low; 1.41 close.

## So Your Husband's Gone to War!

By ETHEL GORHAM

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Chapter Four  
Hire For Wages

MOST women who have husbands who have gone to the wars are workingwomen. As time goes on, the 1-A classification may also include men whose wives are able to work if necessary, but to date it has reached out only toward those husbands whose wives already have jobs.

If you could take care of yourself, the draft board reasons, your husband could take care of jerry.

But what about job? Most women who work have found their jobs mainly in the following fields: social service, the retail trades, the clothing industry, the textile mills, the advertising business, professional work, teaching, as a stenographer or clerk. Some of you may have had manufacturing and mechanical jobs. Some of you have worked in canneries, on farms, on the stage, in the movies. Of approximately six hundred occupations listed in this country, only about thirty have been closed to women in the last decade.

But times have changed. Women are taking over and replacing men in jobs rarely done before by the female of the species. Hotel elevator operators, pharmacists in drugstores, taxi drivers, bank tellers, electricians, acetylene welders, milling-machine operators, riveters, tool keepers, gage checkers, gear cutters, turret and engine lathe operators.

Women are replacing men as fingerprint classifiers. Women have been reported directing landings and take-offs by radio. There is one woman now working at an airfield office as a meteorologist.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration is considering training women as radio operators. And a major chemical company is schooling a handful of women as its chemists.

EVEN the Ford Company, which formerly restricted women to detail jobs connected with the wiring of automobile ammeters and generators, is this year talking of expanding the number of women employed in their new bomber plant to twenty-five thousand. Aviation factories, late the stronghold of skilled men mechanics, are now crying for women, the only stipulation an intensive six weeks' to two months' course in vocational schools where prospective employees can take classes in machine-shop science, mathematics, blueprints, and machine tools.

As more and more of the consumer industries vanish, there will be a new expansion in the other non-consumer jobs. It is estimated that if the war continues until the end of 1943 there will be four million women needed in war industry. The "woman power" the economists call it, the woman power of America's factories. You can become part of this "woman power" on the production line of a factory. Gone is the social stigma of factory work when so many teachers, nurses, and socially prominent women are doing it. White-collar snobishness has been wiped out by the influx of stenographers and saleswomen to the assembly belt. Moved by patriotism or by dollars, many women who never would have considered factory work a year or two ago are making application now.

Before you hop out of a civilian job to one in wartime production, remember first that what often looks like a straight "peacetime" job may be as important and vital to winning the war as the most dramatic soundings of one aircraft production or munitions making. Second, that you must look to your training and be prepared. You are much more valuable skilled than unskilled, and skill doesn't come with good intention alone. If you have had industrial training previously or worked in a factory you will be more adaptable and "durable" now. For instance, girls who were needworkers or hairdressers have proved especially adaptable for precision metal work.

There is a training period necessary for almost all skilled jobs. You can no more go into drafting or radio service or machine shop work without some apprenticeship than a man could. You cannot be used for immediate replacement where the job requires time to develop high skills unless you have some background of instruction, practice, and information.

Go to one of the many industrial schools in the evening, continuing the while on the job you now hold during the day. Factories in war-production areas run their own schools, rather like apprentice courses. The public-school systems often have their own industrial and technical evening curricula. There are technical training schools set up at various points, mostly run by the government. Courses in airplane designing, physics, chemical analysis, and drafting are open to approved applicants. There are some top-notch legitimate private schools—but warning! There are some so-called technical training schools that won't train you for anything but writing a tuition check.

Not only the women who have been industrially trained, but those practiced in management and personnel will find a new place for themselves in these gigantic new plants. Bookkeepers, accountants, stenographers, all can go into the multitude of openings in factories that have to be filled. But when one talks of war production, one need not necessarily mean putting every white-collar girl on a conveyor belt.

MANY women have become part of the new "woman power" by going into the government itself. The increased official white-collar jobs is staggering in total. Before you consider it for yourself, remember that most of the jobs are in Washington and it means packing up and dashing off to that beautiful, overcrowded city on the Potomac. The place is like a boom town, everyone says, difficult to live in, expensive, feverish, and dull.

If you have been a housewife who said to your husband, "Join up if you like, darling, I'll find something to do," there are a number of places for you in this new "woman power." There is a great need for nursery-school helpers, canteen-management experts, welfare supervisors, and hospital assistants. Some of these are volunteer jobs which you cannot afford to take full time, but many are government paid and extremely useful to boot.

Some women in small towns surrounded by large rural areas have taken over domestic jobs on farms in order to free the farm women for work on the farm itself. It is hard work but eminently practical. It pays very little but will keep you out of the duration. Any kind of farm job that helps fill the nation's food basket is at the core of the war effort.

A very important kind of work and of particular interest to married women with children is part-time work. Many factories are allowing for it. They say that it wipes out one of the worst features of having women work on the assembly line: the tendency to stay out due to fatigue or home duties or time of month.

You will find that it is not the lack of these new jobs that is the main obstacle between you and them; it is rather how to go about applying for and securing one. There ought to be some organized way of publicizing information about war jobs. But there is one safe, certain place to go to at once. That is the United States Employment Service. Until you find out about it (so many people mistakenly believe it concerns itself only with domestic work) you will wander around from pillar to post before making headway. At the bureau you will be judged and classified according to age, education, aptitude. You will be told about possible openings and given the names of the most suitable training schools. There is a United States Employment Service in almost every large city, easily located through your telephone book.

To be continued.

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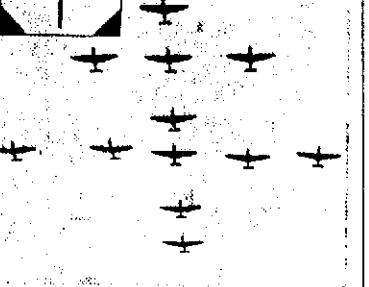
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## Hempstead County Youths Sign for Selective Military Service

The following Hempstead county youths registered for selective military service during December; and are subject to immediate call:

Order No.	Serial No.	NAME	Address	Race	Birth
12,428	W-1	Johnnie Lee Britt, Jr.	Hope, Ark.	White	7-3-24
12,429	W-2	Levi Mullins	Hope, Ark.	Col.	7-4-24
12,430	W-3	Charles Bostic	Hope, Ark.	Col.	7-6-24
12,431	W-4	Kenneth M. Crank	Hope, Ark.	White	7-6-24
12,432	W-5	Truman H. Hill	Ozan, Ark.	White	7-6-24
12,433	W-6	Yardo Camp Hollis	Hope, Ark.	White	7-6-24
12,434	W-7	Robert Loyce Bryant	Fulton, Ark.	White	7-7-24
12,435	W-8	Clyde Scott	Hope, Ark.	Col.	7-10-24
12,436	W-9	Dale Gilmore Theard	Hope, Ark.	White	7-10-24
12,437	W-10	Harold C. Gunter	Hope, Ark.	White	7-10-24
12,438	W-11	Cage P. Stuart, Jr.	Columbus, Ark.	Col.	7-21-24
12,439	W-12	Glendon Elgin Moses	Hope, Ark.	White	7-22-24
12,440	W-13	Troy Lee Butler	Hope, Ark.	White	7-23-24
12,441	W-14	Jack Force	Hope, Ark.	White	7-23-24
12,442	W-15	W. M. Martindale	Hope, Ark.	White	7-24-24
12,443	W-16	James T. Howland	Fulton, Ark.	White	7-24-24
12,444	W-17	Charles W. Brakfield	Hope, Ark.	White	7-29-24
12,445	W-18	Clifford Barfield, Jr.	Hope, Ark.	Col.	7-31-24
12,446	W-19	Richard Toliver	Blevins, Ark.	Col.	7-31-24
12,447	W-20	James B. Ratcliff	Hope, Ark.	White	8-1-24
12,448	W-21	Arthur Hubbard, Jr.	Blevins, Ark.	Col.	8-4-24
12,449	W-22	J. L. Webb	Blevins, Ark.	White	8-13-24
12,450	W-23	Leonard C. Senders	Hope, Ark.	Col.	8-14-24
12,451	W-24	Aubrey C. Morris	Hope, Ark.	Col.	8-18-24
12,452	W-25	Willie Lucy	Ozan, Ark.	White	8-20-24
12,453	W-26	Kelsey E. Cowling	Hope, Ark.	White	8-20-24
12,454	W-27	Foy H. Hammons Jr.	Washington, Ark.	White	8-21-24
12,455	W-28	George M. Hatfield	McCaskey, Ark.	White	8-23-24
12,456	W-29	Herschel H. Gaines	Patmos, Ark.	White	8-25-24
12,457	W-30	James K. Neyton	Blevins, Ark.	White	8-27-24
12,458	W-31	Wilber H. Willard	Hope, Ark.	White	8-30-24
12,459	W-32	Nathaniel Belcher	Hope, Ark.	White	8-30-24
12,460	W-33	Norman Cumble	Hope, Ark.	Col.	9-4-24
12,461	W-34	Norman Coleman	Hope, Ark.	Col.	9-6-24
12,462	W-35	Willie Lee Woods	Hope, Ark.	Col.	9-7-24
12,463	W-36	Oliver Williamson	Columbus, Ark.	Col.	9-8-24
12,464	W-37	Cannon Cleghorn	Hope, Ark.	White	9-13-24
12,465	W-38	Ttorn Brower	Hope, Ark.	White	9-13-24
12,466	W-39	Jake Aslin	Hope, Ark.	White	9-13-24
12,467	W-40	Dorsey E. Bette	Hope, Ark.	White	9-13-24
12,468	W-41	John D. Whitley	Fulton, Ark.	White	9-13-24
12,469	W-42	L. T. Watson	Hope, Ark.	Col.	9-16-24
12,470	W-43	Guy H. Steed	Blevins, Ark.	White	9-19-24
12,471	W-44	Lerone C. Bronson	Emmett, Ark.	Col.	9-20-24
12,472	W-45	Sedford G. Bell	Hope, Ark.	White	9-21-24
12,473	W-46	Lurel D. Maxwell	Hope, Ark.	White	9-22-24
12,474	W-47	Delton C. Clark	Washington, Ark.	White	9-23-24
12,475	W-48	Marion T. Mash	McCaskey, Ark.	White	9-23-24
12,476	W-49	William Ed Young	Emmett, Ark.	White	9-23-24
12,477	W-50	Dalton W. Stone	Hope, Ark.	White	9-24-24
12,478	W-51	James D. Watterson	Blevins, Ark.	White	9-27-24
12,479	W-52	Alfred C. Cornelius	Hope, Ark.	White	9-28-24
12,480	W-53	John R. Horton	Hope, Ark.	White	9-28-24
12,481	W-54	Elmer D. Nations	Hope, Ark.	White	9-28-24
12,482	W-55	William O. Smith	Hope, Ark.	White	9-28-24
12,483	W-56	Woodrow W. Williams	Washington, Ark.	Col.	9-30-24
12,484	W-57	Howard Cheatham	Fulton, Ark.	Col.	10-3-24
12,485	W-58	Johnnie Conner	Hope, Ark.	White	10-3-24
12,486	W-59	Earl R. Montgomery	Patmos, Ark.	White	10-3-24
12,487	W-60	Larsis M. Shepard	Emmett, Ark.	White	10-3-24
12,488	W-61	George Edwards Wylie	Hope, Ark.	White	10-5-24
12,489	W-62	George Edwards Wylie	Hope, Ark.	White	10-7-24
12,490	W-63	Vance Mercum	Hope, Ark.	White	10-9-24
12,491	W-64	Howard D. Mack	Hope, Ark.	White	10-12-24
12,492	W-65	Harold L. Campbell	Hope, Ark.	White	10-13-24
12,493	W-66	Lonnie Bradley	Hope, Ark.	White	10-19-24
12,494	W-67	Herbert W. Hartsfield	Hope, Ark.	White	10-23-24
12,495	W-68	Clarence Hadley	Hope, Ark.	White	10-23-24
12,496	W-69	C. J. W. Valentine	Hope, Ark.	White	10-23-24
12,497	W-70	Fay Jackson	Hope, Ark.	White	10-31-24
12,498	W-71	Willie J. Peevy	Patmos, Ark.	White	10-31-24
12,499	W-72	William L. Arnold	Hope, Ark.	White	11-5-24
12,500	W-73	Wade N. Powell	Patmos, Ark.	White	11-10-24
12,501	W-74	Emmett J. Scott	Washington, Ark.	White	11-11-24
12,502	W-75	Don W. Peace	Washington, Ark.	White	11-13-24
12,503	W-76	Dallas Rich	Emmett, Ark.	White	11-16-24
12,504	W-77	Helton E. Atkins	Hope, Ark.	White	11-18-24
12,505	W-78	William A. White	Hope, Ark.	White	11-19-24
12,506	W-79	George L. Jones	Hope, Ark.	White	11-19-24
12,507	W-80	Charles W. West	Hope, Ark.	White	11-20-24
12,508	W-81	Lelvie C. Wyatt	Fulton, Ark.	White	11-21-24
12,509	W-82	Warren G. Horton	Hope, Ark.	White	11-21-24
12,510	W-83	Thomas E. Jackson	Hope, Ark.	White	11-24-24
12,511	W-84	Augusta M. Maxwell	Hope, Ark.	White	11-24-24
12,512	W-85	Hubert Cornelius	Patmos, Ark.	White	11-26-24
12,513	W-86	Lloyd S. McClellan	Hope, Ark.	White	11-26-24
12,514	W-87	Karl Arnold	Emmett, Ark.	White	12-5-24
12,515	W-88	James Benton	Hope, Ark.	White	12-5-24
12,516	W-89	Philip Howard Ward	Patmos, Ark.	White	12-5-24
12,517	W-90	Samuel D. Reed	Ozan, Ark.	White	12-5-24
12,518	W-91	Melber L. Wright	Blevins, Ark.	White	12-10-24
12,519	W-92	Clyde Lee Calhoun	Hope, Ark.	White	12-14-24
12,520	W-93	Dee Bee Wright	Patmos, Ark.	White	12-14-24
12,521	W-94	A. P. Powell	Washington, Ark.	White	12-17-24
12,522	W-95	Charles A. Powers	Hope, Ark.	White	12-19-24
12,523	W-96	Jewel F. May, Jr.	Emmett, Ark.	White	12-21-24
12,524	W-97	Sylvester Lawson	Hope, Ark.	White	12-23-24
12,525	W-98	Elmer Briggs	Hope, Ark.	White	12-25-24
12,526	W-99	Louis W. Wheeler	Washington, Ark.	White	12-25-24
12,527	W-100	Edward Trotter	Emmett, Ark.	White	12-26-24
12,528	W-101	Deval Cooper	Hope, Ark.	White	12-27-24
12,529	W-102	Victor G. Crider	Hope, Ark.	White	12-29-24
12,530	W-103	Henry Lee Crider	McCaskey, Ark.	White	12-29-24
12,531	W-104	Elijah J. Jones, Jr.	Hope, Ark.	White	12-30-24
12,532	W-105	Leonard O. Houston	Fulton, Ark.	White	12-30-24
12,533	W-106	Cecil L. Burns	Patmos, Ark.	White	1-4-25

## French Cross



As a tribute to their allies, British Spitfires form the Fighting French emblem—the Cross of Lorraine—in the sky. Inset shows the Fighting French insignia.

## Senate Gravy, Ham Bloc Gets Plenty Mad

By FRANCIS J. KELLY

Washington, Jan. 7. (U. S. Dept. Agr.)—The southern ham- and -spotted-gravy bloc of the United States Senate was mad clear up to its napkin today.

The juiciness of Virginia hams had been questioned, and Senators from south of the Mason-Dixon line too out after the detractor like so many Hatfields after a McCoy, or vice versa.

"Anybody who would say that would pull green corn," declared Senator Albert B. (Happy) Chandler, Kentucky Democrat.

The charge originated with a constituent of Senator Byrd, Virginia's junior senator, who promptly denounced it as a base canard.

"Virginia hams retain every bit of their old-time succulence," he declared.

At least once a week for 10 years past Byrd's ham, a constituent has telephoned his office complaining that modern Virginia hams would not be fit for the smokehouse of her girlhood home.

The gist of her criticism was that they had been de-banned; some new-fangled contraband had been taken all the juice out of them. Friend long or short, they wouldn't produce enough ham gravy for her grills and biscuits, and the New Dealers up in Washington City probably were to blame.

"The New Deal may be guilty of many things, but not this," said Byrd, and Dixie lawmakers rallied to a man behind their colleague, each conceding that Virginia hams are next to the best in the world. The best, of course, are prepared with loving care in their own home states.

"North Carolina hams are the best in the world when properly cured—and they're all properly cured," said Senator Bob Reynolds (D-NC).

"The hogs' diet that does it. We feed them corn for their main course and peanuts for dessert. In the western part of the state we even feed them juicy apples, but makes for very nice gravy. It contains vitamins A through X, Y, Z and etc."

The most generous concession came from Senator Russell (D-Ga.). "Of course the hams sold as Virginia hams are the best



# Social and Personal

Daisy Dorothy Heard, Editor  
Phone 768 Between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

## Social Calendar

**Thursday, January 7th**  
Lopo chapter, 328, Order of the Lopo Star, at the Masonic hall, 8 p. m. Installation of 1943 officers will take place. The public invited to attend.

**Friday, January 8th**  
Mrs. J. O. Milam will be hostess for the Friday Music club instead of Mrs. Garrett Story, as previously announced. The important business meeting will be held at 3 o'clock.

**Friday, January 7th**  
Miss Wanda Lane will entertain dinner in honor of Miss Nedraison, bride-elect of Lt. Francisson, the Barlow, 8 o'clock.

**Sunday, January 11th**  
The W. C. S. of the First Methodist church will meet in regular session, the church, 3 o'clock. The president, Mrs. H. O. Kyles, urges good attendance for this first of the year. An interest program has been arranged.

**Sunday Club Entertained**  
Mrs. W. R. Herndon meeting of the Tuesday Concert Bridge club was held at the home of Mrs. W. R. Herndon Tuesday afternoon. Ivy and other wigmens were used in the card game where two tables were arranged for playing.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, the guest other than the members, presented with a dainty remembrance after the games. The high score gift went to Mrs. Kelly Bryant.

Following the games the hostess served deviled crab with coffee to the guests.

**W. C. S. Circle 4 in Meeting This Week**  
Mrs. C. D. Lauterbach, assisted by Mrs. Charles Bryant and Mrs. Claude Waddle, entertained members of Circle No. 4 of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the First Methodist church.

Mrs. Lauterbach and Mrs. J. P. Byers, leaders of the circle, were in charge of the arrangements for the afternoon.

The meeting was opened with the call to worship by the leader. Following the singing of "Blest Be the Tie that Bind," the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison.

Mrs. D. B. Thompson gave the devotional after the introduction of members. The president announced her standing committees. The program closed with a pledge service.

During the social hour the hostesses served a delicious salad course to the 14 members attending.

**Coming and Going**  
Mrs. Alton Terry and little son, Don, have arrived from San Angelo, Texas for the Gibson-Johnson nuptials and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gibson, Sr. and Mrs. Franklin Horton.

After spending a fortnight with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson has returned to Washington D. C.

Mrs. R. V. Herndon, Mrs. L. M. Lile, and Mrs. Remmel Young motored to Little Rock yesterday.

Miss Deloise Goynes of La Jolla, Colo. is expected to arrive Friday for a visit with relatives and friends in the city.

Mrs. Hervey Holt left today for Tacoma, Washington to join her husband, who is stationed at Fort Lewis. Pvt. Holt has recently been assigned to the Adjutant General's office in headquarters.

**Says Production**  
(Continued From Page One)

ment for themselves, their families and neighbors when they are mustered out.

The people on the home front, he said, do not want a post-war America suffering from undernourishment, slums or the dole.

The young men and women of this country, he said, want assurances "against evils of all major economic hazards — an assurance that will extend from the cradle to the grave." He said the government must provide this assurance.

Mr. Roosevelt gave no particulars, on any new social security legislation. He said he had been told it was no time to speak of a better America after the war and that it was a grave error for him to do so.

"If the security of the individual citizen, or the family, should become a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand," he said he trusted that providing freedom from want would not be regarded as issue during the coming two years of the 78th Congress, but as a task for all to study sympathetically.

Mr. Roosevelt said he would report with genuine pride on the strides of war production in 1942. And, while achieving a miracle of production, he said, we have increased our armed forces from a little over 2,000,000 to 7,000,000.

On production, he cited specific figures.

Last month, he said, 5,500 military planes rolled out of American factories and the rate is rising rapidly. But he conceded that the 1942 plane output and tank production fell numerically short of the goals set a year ago. His goal last January was 60,000 planes and 45,000 tanks for last year. Actual production of planes was 49,000, but he emphasized that bigger planes with more striking power were being built now.

Tank production schedules were revised because of battle experience, the president said, and a portion converted to the output of new, deadly field weapons, especially self-propelled artillery.

Last year, he said, America's factories turned out 56,000 combat vehicles, including this artillery and tanks.

The 1942 output of machine guns, he said, was 670,000 six times greater than in 1941, and three times the figure for the whole year and a half of our participation in the first world war.

In anti-tank guns, the 21,000 units turned out last year, were six times more than in 1941. This com-

pared with a goal he announced last January of 20,000.

The 1942 production of small arms ammunition, the president said, was 10,250,000,000 rounds, five times the total for the year before. In artillery ammunition, he continued, production was stepped up twelve times over 1941 and aggregated 181,000,000 rounds.

The arsenal of Democracy is making good," he said in summary.

"These facts and figures will give no aid and comfort to the enemy. On the contrary, I can imagine they will give him considerable discomfort. I suspect Hitler and Tojo will find it difficult to explain to the German and Japanese people just why it is that 'decadent, inefficient Democracy' can produce such phenomenal quantities of weapons and munitions — and fighting men."

"Mr. Roosevelt conceded mistakes had been too many complicated forms and questionnaires. The latter, he said, represented an honest and sincere attempt to set to work on the food and other essential civilian goods were distributed on a fair and just basis and that living costs were held at a stable level.

"Our experience," he continued, "will enable us during the coming year to improve the necessary mechanisms of war-time economic controls and to simplify administrative procedures. But we do not intend to leave things so lax that loopholes will be left for cheaters, for chislers, or for the manipulators of the back market."

Civilians, he said, will feel increasingly the sharp pinch of total war, but he said there were few Americans who placed appetite above patriotism.

"The overwhelming majority realize," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "that the food we send abroad is for essential military purposes, for our own and Allied fighting forces, and for necessary help in areas that we occupy."

"We Americans intend to do this great job together. In our common labors we must build and fortify the very foundation of national unity confidence in one another."

We take off our hats, he said, to those responsible for production records, to farmers, facing a task of feeding much of the world, to those in private life and in government who have endured rationing and other stringencies with good humor and good will.

The president said it was of little account to talk of essential human needs and security if we run the risk of another world war in ten or twenty or fifty years. He said he shuddered to think what would happen to humanity if the conflict ended in "an inconclusive peace."

"Undoubtedly a few Americans, even now," he said, think that this nation can fight this war comfortably and then climb back into an American hole and pull the hole in after them.

"But we have learned that we can never dig a hole so deep that it would be safe against predatory animals. We have also learned that if we do not pull the fangs of the predatory animals of this world, they will multiply and grow in strength — and they will be at our throats once more in a short generation."

Germany, Italy and Japan, he said, must be disarmed and kept disarmed, and must abandon a philosophy which has brought suffering to the world. If they remain armed, he said, or are permitted to rearm, inevitably they will embark again on a career of world conquest.

The United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace, the president asserted, by preventing any attempt of the Axis triumvirate to rearm.

"The issue of this war," Mr. Roosevelt said, "is the basic issue between those who believe in mankind and those who do not — the ancient issue between those who put their faith in the people and those who put their faith in dictators and tyrants. There have always been those who did not believe in the people, who attempted to block their forward movement across history, to force them back to servility and suffering and silence."

"The people have now gathered their strength. They are moving forward in their might and power — and no force, no combination of forces, no trickery, deceit or violence, can stop them now. They see before them the hope of the world — a decent, secure, peaceful life for all men everywhere."

In his review, the commander in chief praised the great qualities of our fighting men and called

their spirit unconquerable.

Behind the battling in Russia, he listed these other events as major ones of 1942: The Japanese advances in the South Pacific and Indian oceans, Britain's successful defense of the Eastern Mediterranean areas, and the American-British entry into North Africa.

Also important, he said, were the unending battles of the convoys routes and the gradual assumption of air superiority by the United States.

The British counter attack through Egypt and Libya he linked with the successful prior defense of the Eastern Mediterranean area.

Our most important victory, in the Pacific in 1942, the president said, was the air and navy battle of Midway island because it secured communication lines stretching thousands of miles in every direction.

The battles of the Coral sea, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands were described as essentially defensive and part of a delaying strategy that characterized their phase of the war, when steady losses were inflicted on the Japanese in planes, naval vessels, transports, and cargo ships.

On the question of aid to China, Mr. Roosevelt said we are flying in as much lend-lease material as ever rolled along the Burma road. He promised that we shall "get the battle equipment into China to shatter the power of our common enemy," and prophesied that China would come out of the war with the security, prosperity and dignity which Japan had sought ruthlessly to destroy.

He paid tribute to Allied leaders, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and spoke a word of welcome to French army and Navy forces which joined the United Nations forces as a result of the Allied occupation of North Africa.

Only 75 Miles  
(Continued From Page One)

here to indicate that the German front in the Caucasus was collapsing more quickly than in any previous battles.

(The 25-mile advance to Apolonskaya indicated a 55-mile gain

—Will Save Those Suits

Don't wear the same suit day in and day out. Give suits a rest... a chance to air and dry out. Wear them in rotation. Means more wear; longer life.

Clean Suits often, too. Send 'em to Hall Bros. Prices are Right.

A Trial Will Prove It.

**HALL BROS.**

Cleaners & Hatters

Phone 385

**BICYCLES**

Bought, Sold, Repaired. Get Our Cash Price. Free Estimates on Repairs.

Bob Elmore Auto Supply Phone 174 Hope, Ark.

**NIGHT COUGHS**

YOUR CHILD'S coughing at night — caused by throat "tickles" or irritation, mouth breathing, or a cold — can often be prevented by rubbing throat and chest with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime.

VAPORUB'S poultice-and-vapor action loosens phlegm, relieves irritation, helps clear upper air passages, thus tends to stop mouth breathing and invite restful sleep. Try it!

**VICKS VAPORUB**

# Uncle Sam Does the Figuring on This Painless Income Tax Return

Here is the form a majority of taxpayers making \$3000 or less will use for filing their federal income tax returns between now and March 15. It is the optional form that eliminates a lot of arithmetic work and the task of listing deductions and exemptions. The large number of persons paying income taxes for the first time because of lowered exemptions has swelled America's army of taxpayers this year.

**FORM 1040 A**  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

**OPTIONAL UNITED STATES INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN**

THIS RETURN MAY BE FILED INSTEAD OF FORM 1040 BY CITIZENS (OR RESIDENT ALIENS) REPORTING ON THE CASH BASIS IF GROSS INCOME IS NOT MORE THAN \$3,000 AND IS ONLY FROM SALARY, WAGES, DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND ANNUITIES

PRINT NAME AND HOME OR RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS PLAINLY BELOW

(Name) (Use given names of both husband and wife, if this is a joint return)

(Street and number, or rural route)

(Post office) (County) (State)

Occupation Social Security number, if any

Name and address of employer

(If you had more than one employer, attach statement showing name and address and amount received from each)

Cash—Check—M. O.

Do not write in these spaces

Serial No.

Amount Paid

(Cashier's Stamp)

**CALENDAR YEAR 1942**

Indicate your status on July 1, 1942, by placing check mark (✓) in the applicable block (□) below

1. Single (and not head of family) on July 1, 1942..... □

2. Married and not living with husband or wife (and not head of family) on July 1, 1942..... □

IF YOU CHECKED No. 1 OR No. 2 ABOVE, FIND YOUR TAX IN COLUMN A

3. Married and living with husband or wife on July 1, 1942, but each filing separate returns on this form..... □

IF YOU CHECKED No. 3 ABOVE, FIND YOUR TAX IN COLUMN B

4. Married and living with husband or wife on July 1, 1942, and spouse had no gross income for the entire year..... □

5. Married and living with husband or wife on July 1, 1942, and this return includes gross income of both husband and wife for the entire year..... □

6. Head of family (a single person or married person not living with husband or wife who exercises family control and supports closely connected dependent relative(s) in one household) on July 1, 1942..... □ (State number of such dependent relatives.....)

IF YOU CHECKED No. 4, 5, OR 6 ABOVE, FIND YOUR TAX IN COLUMN C

IF income subject to tax (Item 5 on other side) is		COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C	IF income subject to tax (Item 5 on other side) is		COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C	IF income subject to tax (Item 5 on other side) is		COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C
Over	But not over	Your tax	Your tax	Your tax	Over	But not over	Your tax	Your tax	Your tax	Over	But not over	Your tax	Your tax	Your tax
80	8225	80	80	80	81,350	81,375	8141	8122	810	82,175	82,200	8263	8264	8160
85	8550	1	4	0	1,375	1,400	145	136	14	2,200	2,225	238	239	155
550	575	4	0	0	1,400	1,425	149	130	17	2,225	2,250	242	243	159
675	690	7	0	0	1,425	1,450	154	135	21	2,250	2,275	246	247	163
690	715	11	0	0	1,450	1,475	158	139	25	2,275	2,300	250	251	167
715	740	16	0	0	1,475	1,500	163	143	29	2,300	2,325	254	255	171
740	765	20	3	0	1,500	1,525	167	148	34	2,325	2,350	258	259	175
765	790	24	6	0	1,525	1,550	171	152	38	2,350	2,375	262	263	179
790	815	28	9	0	1,550	1,575	175	156	42	2,375	2,400	266	267	183
815	840	32	14	0	1,575	1,600	180	161	47	2,400	2,425	270	271	187
840	865	36	18	0	1,600	1,625	184	165	51	2,425	2,450	274	275	191
865	890	40	22	0	1,625	1,650	188	169	55	2,450	2,475	278	279	195
890	915	44	26	0	1,650	1,675	193	174	60	2,475	2,500	282	283	199
915	940	48	30	0	1,675	1,700	197	178	64	2,500	2,525	286	287	203
940	965	52	34	0	1,700	1,725	201	182	68	2,525	2,550	290	291	207
965	990	56	38	0	1,725	1,750	205	186	72	2,550	2,575	294	295	211
990	1,015	60	42	0	1,750	1,775	209	190	76	2,575	2,600	298	299	215
1,015	1,040	64	46	0	1,775	1,800	213	194	80	2,600	2,625	302	303	219
1,040	1,065	68	50	0	1,800	1,825	217	198	84	2,625	2,650	306	307	223
1,065	1,090	72	54	0	1,825	1,850	221	202	88	2,650	2,675	310	311	227
1,090	1,115	76	58	0	1,850	1,875	225	206	92	2,675	2,700	314	315	231
1,115	1,140	80	62	0	1,875	1,900	229	210	96	2,700	2,725	318	319	235
1,140	1,165	84	66	0	1,900	1,925	233	214	100	2,725	2,750	322	323	239
1,165	1,190	88	70	0	1,925	1,950	237	218	104	2,750	2,775	326	327	243
1,190	1,215	92	74	0	1,950	1,975	241	222	108	2,775	2,800	330	331	247
1,215	1,240	96	78	0	1,975	2,000	245	226	112	2,800	2,825	334	335	251
1,240	1,265	100	82	0	2,000	2,025	249	230	116	2,825	2,850	338	339	255
1,265	1,290	104	86	0	2,025	2,050	253	234	120	2,850	2,875	342	343	259
1,290	1,315	108	90	0	2,050	2,075	257	238	124	2,875	2,900	346	347	263
1,315	1,340	112	94	0	2,075	2,100	261	242	128	2,900	2,925	350	351	267
1,340	1,365	116	98	0	2,100	2,125	265	246	132	2,925	2,950	354	355	271
1,365	1,390	120	102	0	2,125	2,150	269	250	136	2,950	2,975	358	359	275
1,390	1,415	124	106	0	2,150	2,175	273	254	140	2,975	3,000	362	363	279
1,415	1,440	128	110	0	2,175	2,200	277	258	144					
1,440	1,465	132	114	0										
1,465	1,490	136	118	0										
1,490	1,515	140	122	0										
1,515	1,540	144	126	0										
1,540	1,565	148	130	0										
1,565	1,590	152	134											



# Hope Star

Star of Hope, 1899; Press 1927.  
Consolidated January 10, 1929.

Published every week-day afternoon by  
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ALEX. H. WASHBURN, Editor and Publisher

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readers from a deluge of space-taking me-  
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for the safe-keeping or return of any  
unsolicited manuscripts.

## Treatment of Paralysis to Be Tested

Little Rock, Jan. 6 — (AP) — Three  
doctors representing the American  
Medical Association and the American  
Academy of Orthopedic Surg-  
ery will make an official investiga-  
tion into the Kenny Infantile  
Paralysis treatment here Thurs-  
day.

The State Chapter of the National  
Foundation for Infantile Paralysis  
announced the committee would ex-  
amine approximately 100 children  
stricken during last summer's epi-  
demic in Arkansas. It said the out-  
break here afforded the largest  
mass test of the Kenny Technique  
ever made in America.

The system, originated by Sister  
Elizabeth Kenny of Australia, treats  
paralysis by hot packs and pas-  
sive exercise of the affected limbs  
rather than the traditional splint  
and cast method. Its advocates  
claim the percentage of patients  
who recover with use of their mus-  
cles is much greater than by any  
other treatment.

The group to visit here includes  
Dr. Millard E. Knapp, University  
of Minnesota Physiotherapy Direc-  
tor and head of the school's cen-  
ter for teaching the Kenny Method;  
Dr. H. R. McCarroll, assistant sur-  
geon at the Shrine Crippled Chil-  
dren's Hospital in St. Louis, Mo.;  
and Dr. Albert J. Key, orthopedic  
surgeon at Barnes Hospital, St.  
Louis. They will report to the Aca-  
demy in Chicago Jan. 10 and the  
AMA later.

McCarroll and Key were widely  
publicized several months ago as  
critical questioners of the efficien-  
cy of the Kenny system.

## Washington

By JACK STINNETT  
Wide World Features Writer

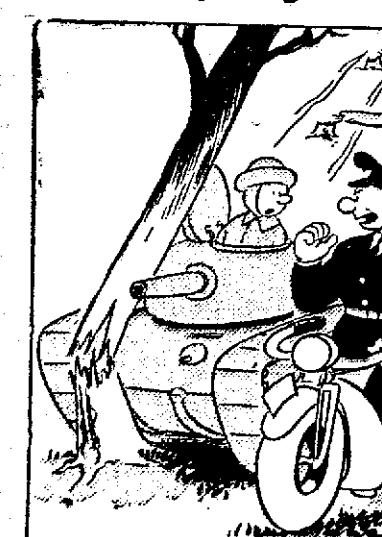
Washington — The underground  
has it that some time early in 1943  
there will be a registration (may-  
be even a modified draft) of women  
for the war effort.

The reasons are two: (1) Best  
estimates now are that more than  
60,000,000 persons will be needed in  
the military and industrial army  
by the end of next year, and  
there just aren't that many males  
available. (2) The example of Great  
Britain.

The War Manpower Commission  
breaks down 1943 requirements this  
way: 10,000,000 for the armed  
forces; 20,000,000 in civilian in-  
dustry (practically all of it essen-  
tial or near-essential); about 8-  
000,000 for full-time farm pro-  
duction; and about 5,000,000 for  
seasonal farm work.

They have one weakness, how-  
ever. The rate of absenteeism is  
so high among women workers that  
in some instances, it has actually  
slowed production seriously. The  
Labor department and WMC are  
working hard on this now. Working  
conditions, hours, recreational fac-  
ilities and many other things, of  
course, have much to do with it.  
As for the women themselves, it  
is being recommended that em-  
ployers who wish to avoid absentee-  
ism should hire in this order  
(after overall requirements of phys-  
ical fitness, adaptability, experi-  
ence and attitude have been con-  
sidered): (1) Young, unmarried

## Hold Everything



"Did you know you went  
through a red light back there?"

# Classified

Ads must be in office day before publication

You can talk to only one man  
Want Ads talk to Thousands  
SELL, RENT, BUY OR SWAP  
All Want Ads cash in advance. Not taken over the Phone  
One line—2c word, minimum 30c Three lines—3 1/2c word, minimum 50c  
Six lines—5c word, minimum 75c One month—18c word, minimum \$2.70  
Rates are for continuous insertions only  
"THE MORE YOU TELL THE QUICKER YOU SELL"

## For Sale

ON ACCOUNT OF MY HEALTH, I  
must sell at a sacrifice. Very  
nice, clean stock of groceries. Do-  
ing good business. Including a  
9 ft. Porcelain Refrigerator, W. H.  
Olmstead, 622 South Fulton, Hope,  
Arkansas. 6-31p

## For Rent

HOUSE, NEWLY REPAIRED,  
reasonable. Off old Fulton high-  
way. Just out of city limits. No  
children under 12 years of age.  
See Mrs. W. Price. 5-31p

3 ROOM FURNISHED APART-  
ment. Private entrance in front  
and back. With a Norge refrig-  
erator and private bath. Mrs.  
G. J. Downing, 208 Bonner. 5-31p

FURNISHED HOME, TO COUPLE  
only. White Box 98, Hope, Ark.,  
giving references. 4-1p

ONE ROOM FURNISHED APART-  
ment. 619 West 3rd Street, Hope,  
Arkansas. 6-31p

FIFTY-SIX ACRES, 16 1/2 IN COT-  
ton, third and fourth. See A. C.  
Moody, Route 1, Hope, Arkansas.  
6-31p

LARGE BEDROOM FOR GIRLS.  
Private entrance. Adjoining bath.  
521 West Fourth Street. 7-61p

TWO-ROOM FURNISHED APART-  
ment. Close in. Private en-  
trance. Bills paid. 507 South Pine.  
Phone 798-W. 7-31p

TWO ROOM FURNISHED APART-  
ment. 704 East Division Street.  
Hope, Arkansas. 7-31p

women without dependents (2)  
Married women, without children;  
(3) Married women, with children.  
If there ever is a draft of women  
into the war effort in this country,  
that is probably how they will be  
classified.

## Help Wanted

DRAFT EXEMPT MEN TO TRAIN  
for Chain Store management. Ap-  
ply in your own handwriting, giv-  
ing age, business experience,  
draft classification and depend-  
ents. Address replies to Dept. C,  
Box 31, Little Rock, Arkansas. 6-41c

## Wanted

USED BED-ROOM SUITE, MUST  
be in good condition and priced  
reasonably. Phone 31-J-11. 7-31p

## Lost

RED HORSE MULE, WEIGHT  
about 900 lbs. Last seen on Pat-  
mos highway. Finder please  
notify A. Carpenter, Route 1, Box  
134, Hope, Arkansas. 6-31p

## Notice

PLUMBING AND HEATING RE-  
pairs. R. L. Ponder, 1012 Foster  
Ave. Phone 659-W. 4-61p

## The Gremlins



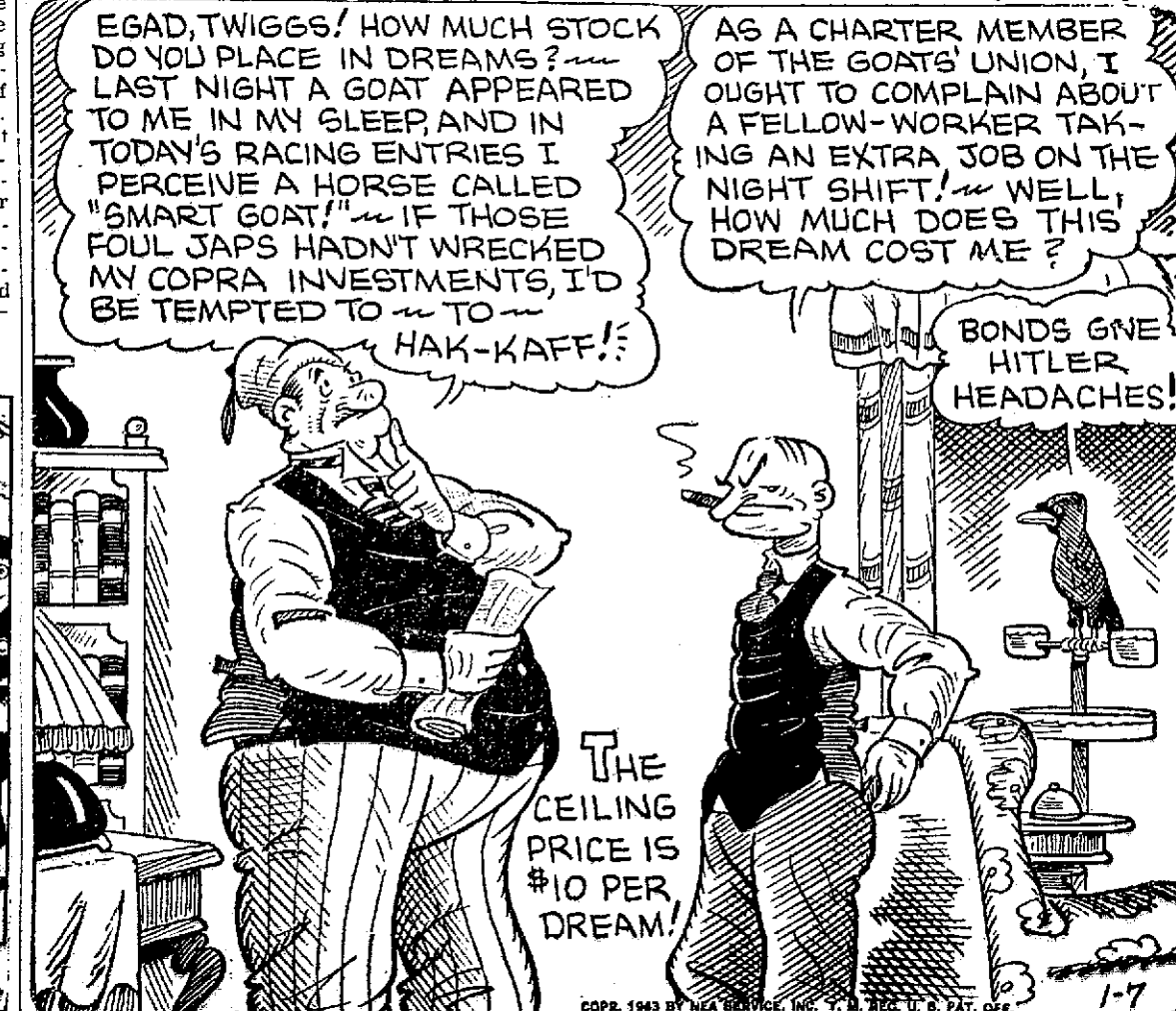
## OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



## OUR BOARDING HOUSE

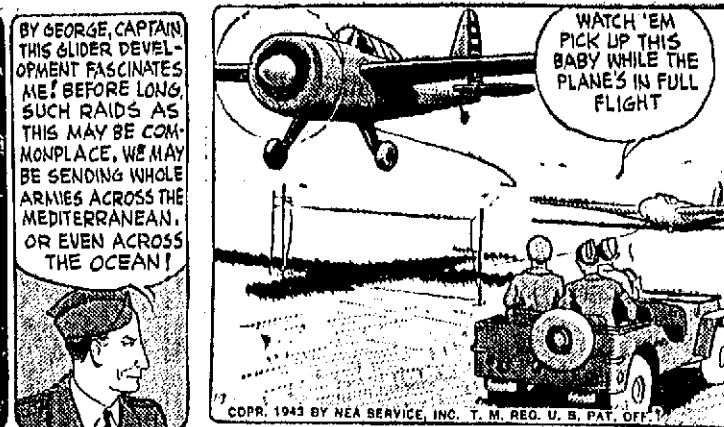
with . . . Major Hoople



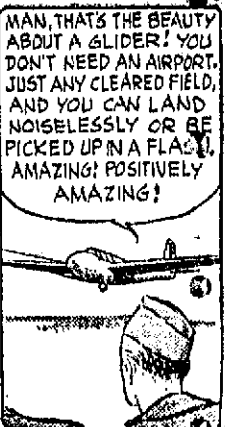
## Wash Tubbs



## Great Possibilities



## By Roy Crane



## Popeye



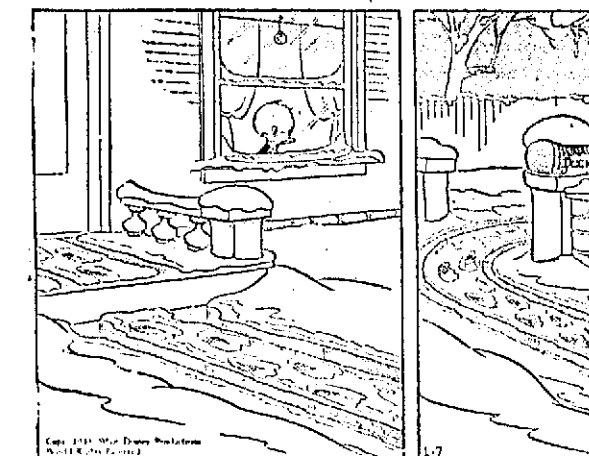
## Without Onions!



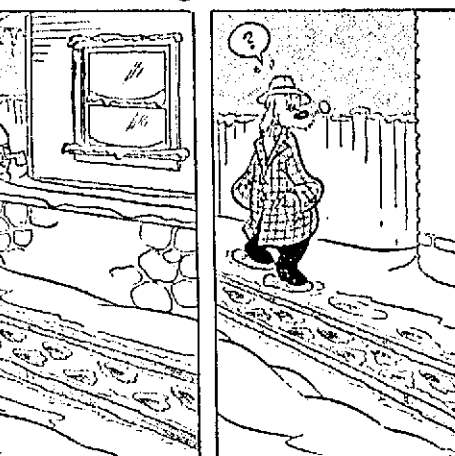
## Thimble Theater



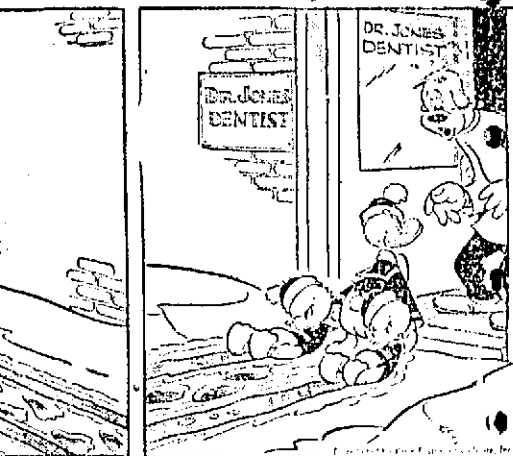
## Donald Duck



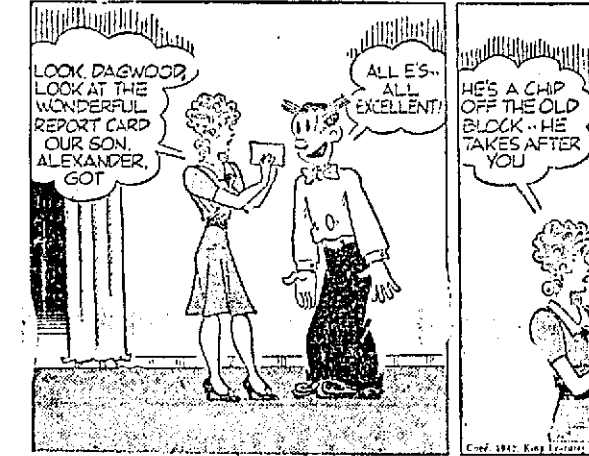
## The Handwriting in the Snow.



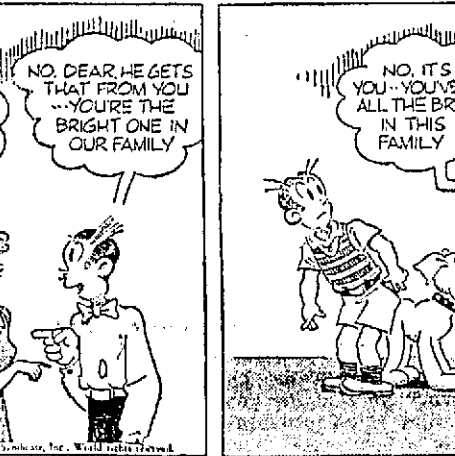
## By Walt Disney



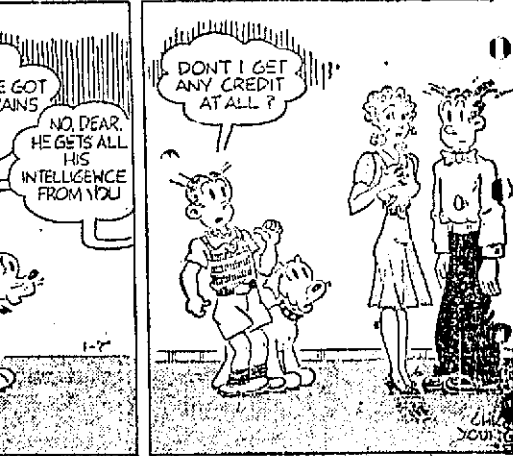
## Blondie



## The Interloper!



## By Chic Young



## Boots and Her Buddies



## Now Then



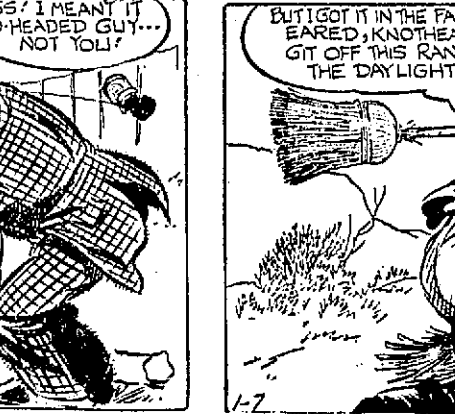
## By Edgar Martin



## Red Ryder



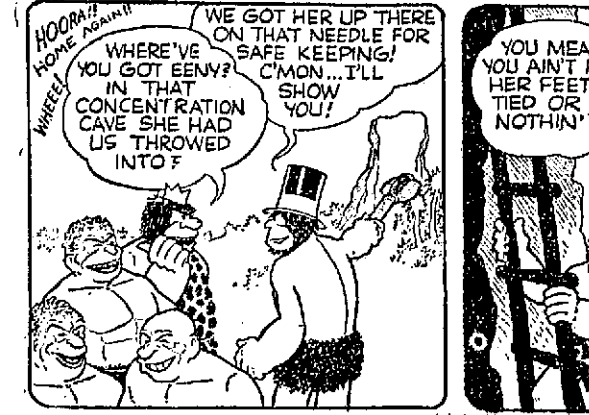
## The Duchess Is Here



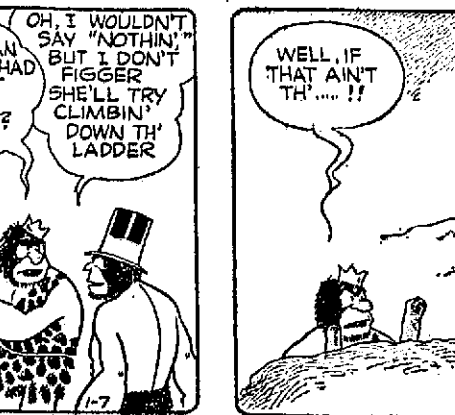
## By V. T. Hamlin



## Alley Oop



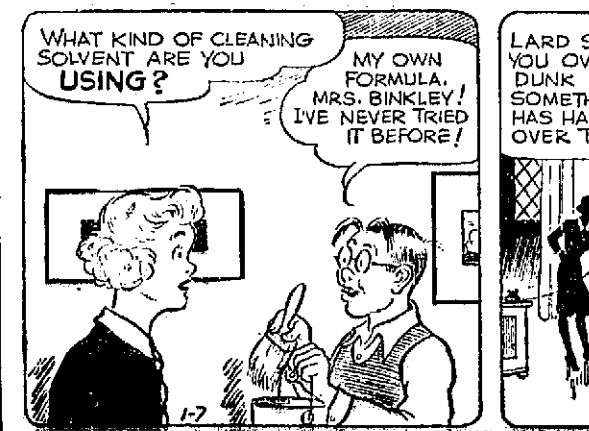
## Prison Inspection



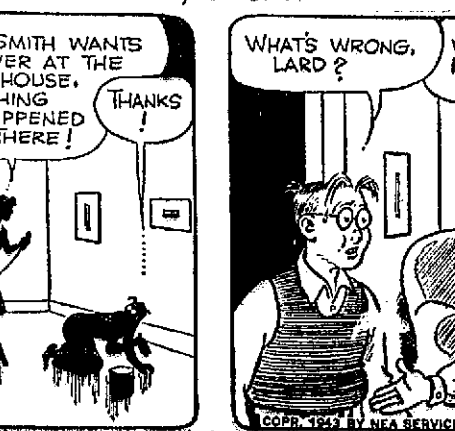
## By Fred Harman



## Freckles and His Friends



## Plenty of Grief



## By Merrill Blosser





# Hollywood

By ROBBIN COONS  
Wide World Features Writer

Hollywood — Miss Gloria Jean was growing up, they said. Little Miss Gloria Jean, who just a few years ago was a singing moppet, was glamorous, and had Alan Curtis for a leading man, and was wearing false eyelashes, and man! I should see her.

Well, I did. I went over to the "Flesh and Fantasy" set where she's working, and it's a real relief to be able to report that it's a falsehood. Gloria's a bigger little girl, and a prettier little girl, but she's still a little girl even if she's going on 17.

It was on the old "Phantom" stage at Universal — the big opera house set where the late Lon Chaney scoured the celluloid into curls and crinkles. They'll be using that set again for the remark of the "Phantom," but today they were using only the stage, and it wasn't a stage any more but a barnyard, complete with chickens.

Gloria was wearing the false eyelashes, all right. "I think they put 'em on to make me look older," she said. "It's the first time I've ever worn them." She was also wearing her hair up and a demure glint in her eyes.

We asked about this "growing up" business, and Gloria allowed as how she guessed she was getting along in years. "And just think," she said, "it seems like only yesterday I was making 'The Under-Pup'."

That was Gloria's first picture. She hasn't developed any more ingenueness or Hollywood flub-dub than she had then.

She still has her passion for ice cream and her fanatic interest in movie stars. Charles Boyer, we recalled, was one of her high favorites — and she was working for Boyer now. He's the producer as well as one of the stars.

Gloria giggled. "When I first heard there might be a chance for me in this picture," she confessed, "I went into the commissary every day and smiled and smiled at Mr. Boyer. Then when I first met him, outside the commissary, I was so excited I backed off the walk and tumbled into the flower beds. That really happened — it wasn't just a story."

"It really happened about the bees, too," she went on. "I'm a blind country girl, crazy about a future, in the picture. I had to play with bees. I got stung twice. But I didn't mind. I got scratched by the squirrel, too. And then there was the raven — he sat on my head — and the pigeons, and the dog."

She was still a sweet little girl, and man! what a relief!

Hollywood Set — seeing: Olivia De Havilland is playing Charlotte Bronte in "Devotion." This is the picture which sets out to prove that the Heathcliffe of Emily Bronte's "Wuthering Heights" and the Rochester of Charlotte's "Jane Eyre" were both inspired by the same man — a gentleman with whom both the sheltered literary sisters were in love.

Ida Lupino plays Emily, whose novel already has been filmed. Twentieth Century — Fox is about to film Olivia's — I mean Charlotte's book. Joan Fontaine, Olivia's sister, will play Jane, and Orso Welles will be Rochester.

Says Olivia, a modern minx swathed in yards of billowing old English costume: "I have just finished writing 'Jane Eyre,' but I am thinking of sending the Fox studio a wire. I shall tell them that I have written a new version in which Jane disappears on Page 20."

"Or I shall tell them that I am not satisfied with their choice of a Jane, that Miss Fontaine is not my idea of the character at all. Perhaps I shall add that Miss De Havilland is much more neary the type."

But Miss De Havilland, for all that, is devoted to her own role in "Devotion," and you can be sure she doesn't envy sister Joan her "Jane Eyre." If she did, she would not joke about it.

There isn't any joking on the set of "Old Acquaintance." This is the story about two modern novelists, played by Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins.

This reunion of Bette and Miriam inevitably recalls their supposed feuding when they were co-starring in "The Old Maid." Both were at great pains to deny any differences. "We are the best of friends," as Miriam insisted.

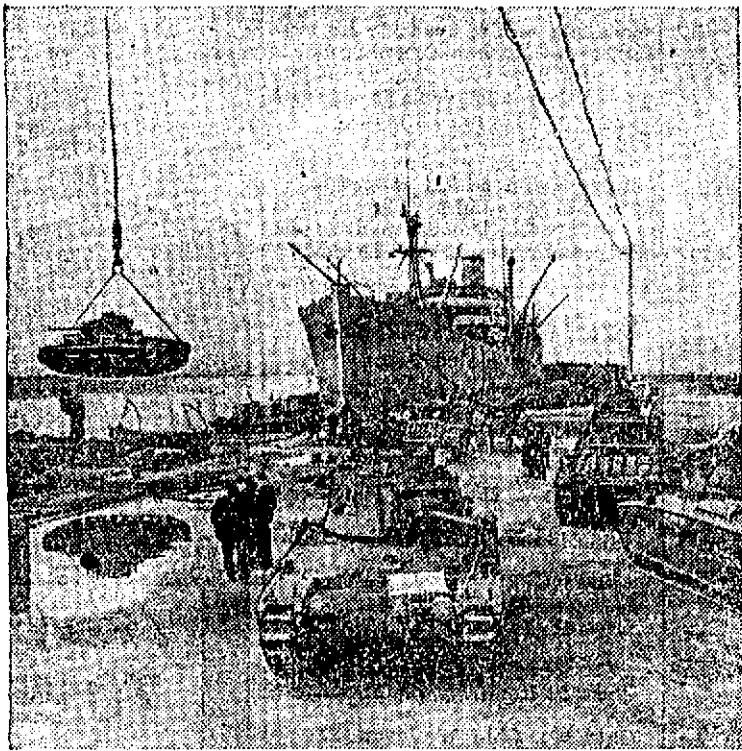
But there isn't any joking on the set today. "Bette is in a mood," confided a set — worker.

Bette is. Usually the first to call it that Bette, as First Lady on the Warner lot, needn't have Miriam Hopkins in her pictures unless she wants her. Both are strong personalities, and they wouldn't be human if they didn't eventually get on each other's nerves. It's my guess. I could have asked Bette about all this, but I make it a rule never to disturb a lady in a mood. It's dangerous.

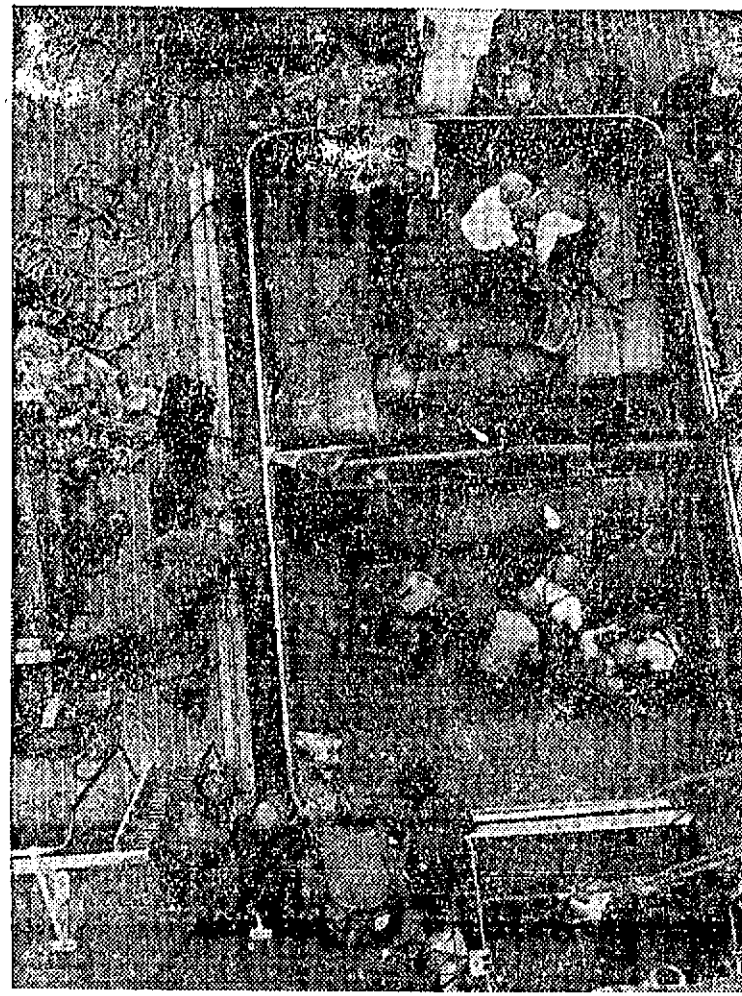
Humphrey Bogart is winding up "Action in the North Atlantic." He's tired. He has a bad cough from all the smoke from weeks of acting in the burning tanker sequences. He still has a laugh: "They've finally found a way to finish this picture," he says. "They are taking the camera away from us tomorrow."

**U. S. WOOL INDUSTRY**  
Approximately 500,000 persons in the United States today are engaged in the wool-growing industry. The industry produces about 450,000,000 pounds of "grease" wool annually.

**60 ELEMENTS FORM SUN**  
Number of known chemical elements was brought to 60 with the discovery of sulphur on the sun. The earth has 92 known elements.



Somewhere in Great Britain a fleet of tanks is swung aboard a merchantman. After their sea journey they will see action fighting the Axis on the Russian or African front.



Australian grain is unloaded at London. Great quantities, not only of grain but also of meat, butter, dehydrated foods and canned goods have reached the British Isles by convoy.

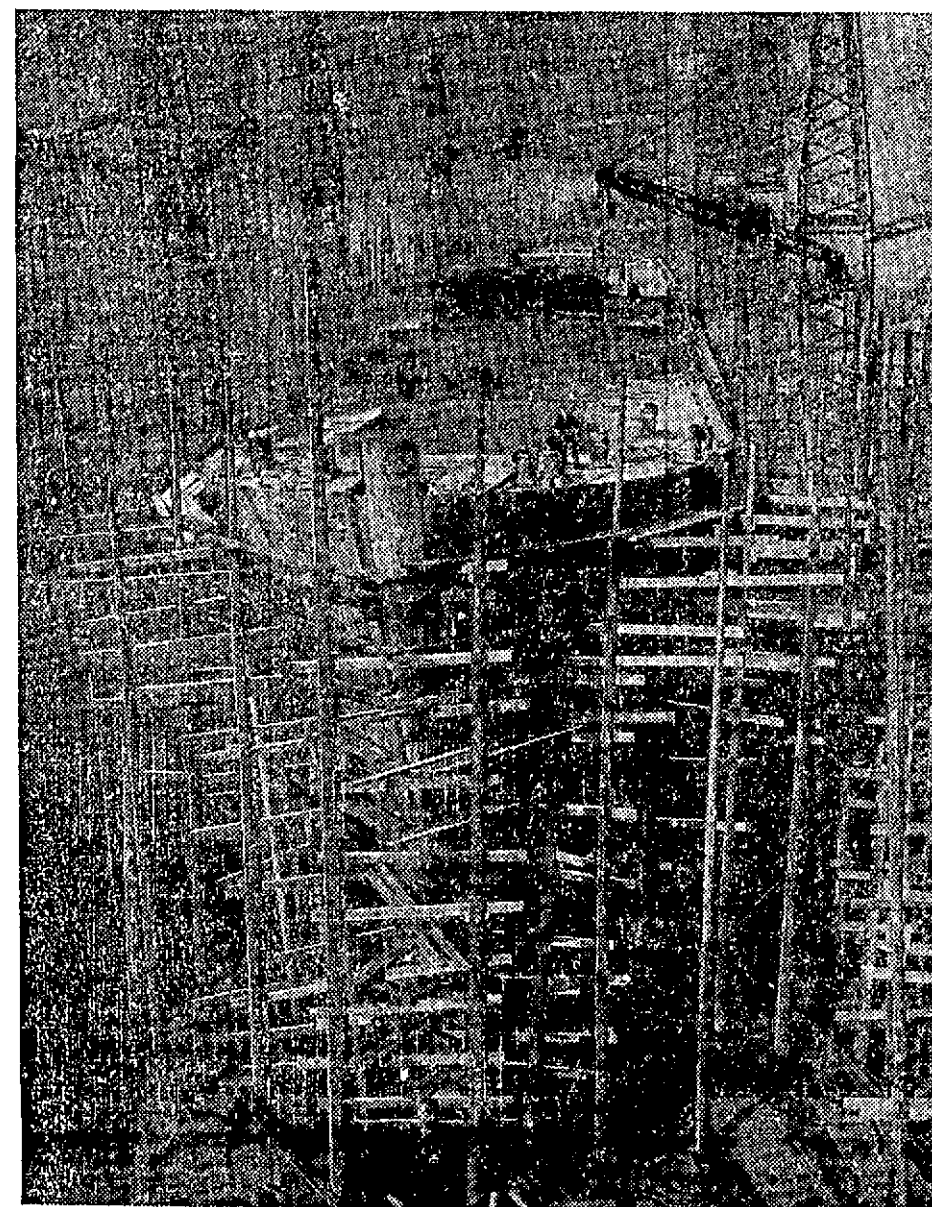
# UNITED NATIONS MERCHANT NAVIES

THE men of the United Nations merchant fleet have a vital job and a dangerous one. They are fighting the war in unarmored ships, ships that were never built for battle. In convoy the merchantmen rely on the protection of planes and warships; even so hundreds of merchant ships have been bombed or torpedoed and sunk. But the spirit of the men is such that those who have been torpedoed two or three times cheerfully sign on again on another ship.

In spite of sinkings the United Nations merchant navy is growing. By the end of 1942, the United States alone will have built more than 10 million new tons of cargo ships since Pearl Harbor. The 1943 quota will be larger still.

More than ever as the United Nations move to take the offensive, we need this enormous fleet. It takes 17 tons of shipping to move a soldier and his equipment overseas and nearly three-and-a-half tons to maintain him and keep him fighting. This means that nearly 3 million tons of merchant ships are needed just to supply the U. S. forces that are at present abroad. Larger armies will need still more ships.

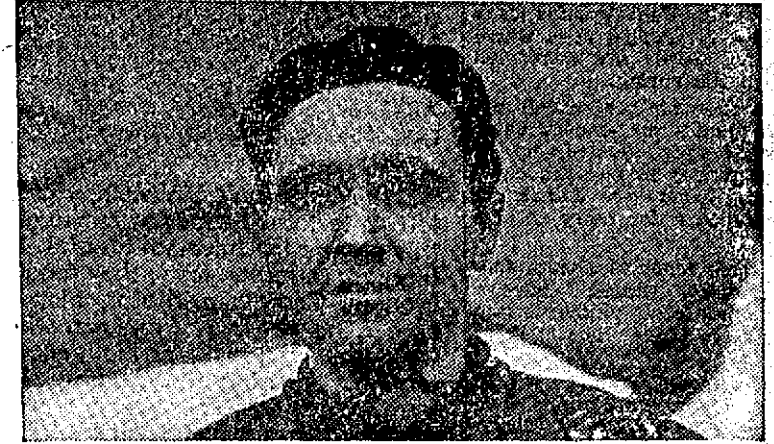
This great merchant navy is one of the most striking examples of what United Nations cooperation can accomplish, not only in the war but in times of future peace. A convoy with merchant ships, battleships, sailors and merchant seamen working together for the United Nations is a powerful promise of a peaceful democratic world.



Night and day armies of workmen labor in Britain, Australia and the United States to make more ships for the Freedom Fleet—merchantmen as well as warships. In the U. S. particularly new techniques speed shipbuilding.



Two Norwegian seamen in the middle of a deckload of warplanes. Big long-distance bombers can be ferried to the fighting fronts but fighter-planes must be carried by convoy, crammed into the holds of merchant ships or lashed on deck.



Men like these make convoys possible. The Russian sailor above and the British seamen below have jobs as dangerous as soldiers'. But they bring the goods through.



## U. S. Experts Expect Axis Troops To Loose Gas Attacks If Trapped



The one big "improvement" in gas warfare technique is the spreading of gas by plane. The picture above, of a swoop low, laying vapor almost on top of the "enemy." Troops thus attacked have to be mighty quick with their masks.

By PETER EDSON  
NEA Service Staff Correspondent  
Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Jan. 7—This is gas headquarters of the United States Army. Putting is more accurately, it is the pilot plant, testing ground and training school center for the Chemical Warfare Service—but when you say that to the average civilian he thinks only of gas, and shudders.

But the Chemical Warfare Service, under the command of Major General William M. Porter, can make a case for itself that gas warfare isn't such a terrible business at all.

You can get testimony from distinguished scientists and statisticians from the Veterans' Bureau to support the theory that gas is less horrible than other weapons of modern war. Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard and chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, is one who holds to this view. The mere fact that the Germans had learned of the American development of Lewisite, towards the end of the last war is supposed to have hastened the German decision to ask for an armistice. Veterans' Bureau figures show that in the last war, less than 2 per cent of the gas casualties died, and the Veterans' hospitals today have practically no gassed cases. Some convalescents were even cured by gas.

**Gas Held No Worse Than Bombs**  
From the civilian point of view the mere ideas of gas warfare is of course horrendous. The mere threat of a gas

maintain their hold in Tunisia the Germans might be expected to use gas, just as the Italians used gas against the Ethiopians, when they couldn't lick the barefooted natives any other way.

Chemical Warfare Service officers say the U. S. Army will be prepared for the German gas attack, when it comes, and furthermore, they will be able to return gas attacks with interest.

Edgewood Arsenal alone is now turning out more gas in a few days than was produced in the whole World War. Edgewood is just a pilot plant. Main production of gas is in arsenals at Huntsville, Ala., Pine Bluff, Ark., and a new plant just being completed near Denver, Colo.

The gas used in the main the same one used in the last war, though the concentrations and the methods of producing them in warfare. Every American soldier as he goes up the gangplank or service overseas, gets the very latest type of mask, including two compact spray hoods, a new development which the soldier throws over his head and which covers his entire body like a pup tent, giving him protection during the fraction of a minute required for putting on his mask. The contaminated hood is discarded after a gas attack.

Gas weapons, as demonstrated at Edgewood, have been vastly improved. Mortars will hurl gas shells for miles. A mortar battalion can throw five tons of gas in two minutes, or instance.

The one big "improvement" in gas warfare technique is the spreading gas by plane. One plane, diving low, can spray an area of 80x100 yards with a much thicker blanket of gas than can be laid down by a shell of mortar fire. Much faster too, and that explains the necessity for the spray hoods mentioned above.

## Nazi Peace Mission Captured by British

London, Jan. 7 (AP) — An authoritative British source said today that "certain members" of the German armistice commission, who were captured in French North Africa by forces under American command, had been brought to Britain.

This source added that they were being held in custody in Britain "pending clarification of the general position in regard to them."

**WINDING BIG BEN**  
The great clock in the tower of Parliament in London formerly required the labor of two men for six hours, three times a week, to keep it wound. An electric motor now does the work.

## Your Federal Income Tax

Clip Out This Article—The Complete File Will Tell You How Much Tax You Owe March 15.

**No. 4 PERSONAL EXEMPTION**  
Every individual is allowed a credit against his net income which varies with his domestic status, that is, whether he is (a) a single person, (b) a married person living with husband or wife, or (c) a head of family. This credit is known as personal exemption, and is shown on line 21 of the return Form 1040. The amount of the personal exemption also varies depending upon the period which the taxpayer occupied the particular exemption status.

The personal exemption for a single person is \$500 for the year; for a married person living with husband or wife, \$1,200; and for a "head of family," \$1,200. (Personal exemption as head of a family has no effect on liability to file a return.) For Federal income tax purposes, widows, widowers, divorced, and married persons separated by mutual consent, as well as persons who have never been married, are classed as single persons.

A head of family is defined as an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation. A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may, therefore, enjoy a head of family exemption under certain conditions.

Taxpayers using a Simplified Return (which is permitted if the gross income for the year is \$3,000 or less and is derived solely from earnings from employment and/or from dividends, interest, and annuities) obtain personal exemption based on their status as of July 1 of the year. Thus, a taxpayer married and living with husband or wife on July 1 is entitled to \$1,200 personal exemption on Form 1040A; if he were a widower on July 1, his exemption would be \$500, irrespective of the date on which he became a widower. The amount of the exemption is not deductible from the income but is reflected in the amount of tax shown in the table on the reverse side of the form.

Taxpayers using return Form 1040 obtain personal exemption proportionate with the number of months during which the particular status is held. Thus, for a person who married on July 1 (who was not a head of family prior to his marriage), the personal exemption

would be \$890 (\$250 for the six months as a single man, plus \$600 for the six months as a married man). In this example it is assumed that the wife has no income.

Married persons may, however, file joint returns, even though one has no income, and by filing a joint return a couple married during the year may obtain an exemption amounting to the exemption to which they would be entitled for the period of married status, plus the amount of their individual exemption prior to their marriage. In the example given the total exemption in a joint return would be \$1,100 (\$250 for each spouse for six months plus \$600 for six months married status).

If a husband and wife living together both have income and file separate returns on Form 1040, the personal exemption applicable to a married person may be taken in the return of either or divided between them in any way as they may agree, but the total personal exemption taken in the two separate returns may not exceed \$1,200.

**Oil and Gas Lafayette**  
Prepared by Mrs. Eunice Trip-lett, Lafayette, Arkansas.  
Royalty Deed: 1/32 Int. (10 royalty acres). Dated Dec. 28, 1942. Filed Dec. 31, 1942. E. N. May and wife to Mrs. Margarette Choniski SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 7, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 24 West.

O. & G. Lease: 10 year term. Dated Dec. 2, 1942. Filed Jan. 1, 1943. L. D. Smith to R. L. Shaddock SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 24, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 25 West.

O. & G. Lease: 10 year term. Dated Dec. 2, 1942. Filed Jan. 1, 1943. J. H. Alphin and wife to J. E. Speer and Garland Anthony NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 24, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 25 West.

O. & G. Lease: 10 year term. Dated Dec. 2, 1942. Filed Jan. 1, 1943. Lilly Smith and Lucille Smith to R. L. Shaddock SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 24, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 25 West.

O. & G. Lease: 10 year term. Dated Dec. 2, 1942. Filed Jan. 1, 1943. J. H. Alphin and wife to J. E. Speer and Garland Anthony NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 24, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 25 West.

Royalty Deed: 1/32 Int. (one royalty acre). Dated Dec. 22, 1942. Filed Jan. 4, 1943. Frank C. Adams and wife to Don C. Matthews SE¼ of Sec. 18, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 23 West.

There are two rats for every human in the United States, and each of these rats does about \$2 worth of damage a year, or more than \$50,000,000 annually.

J. H. Alphin and wife to J. E. Speer and Garland Anthony SE¼ of Sec. 24, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 24 West; SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 25, Twp. 17 S., Rge. 24 West; Also that part of the NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 25, Twp. 17 S., Rge. 24 West, lying East of the following line: Commencing at NE cor. of NE¼ of NW¼ of said Sec. 25, thence SW 200 yards to the Lewisville and Minden Road; thence SE along said road 380 yards to the S. line of said forty, containing 10 acres; said lands containing 250 acres, more or less.

Royalty Deed: 10/784 Int. Dated Dec. 30, 1942. Filed Jan. 1, 1943. E. J. Craig to Dovie Parr. E¼ of E¼ of SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 31, SW¼ of SW¼ and SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 32, except 2 acres clear across the N. side of said SE of SW¼, all in Township 18 S., Rge. 23 West; Also N¼ of NW¼ of NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 5, Twp. 19 S., Rge. 23 West.

Royalty Deed: 1/64 Int. Dated Dec. 30, 1942. Filed Jan. 1, 1943. E. J. Craig to Dovie Parr. SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 5, Twp. 19 S., Rge. 23 West.

Assignment of O. & G. Lease. Dated Dec. 1, 1942. Filed Jan. 4, 1943. F. R. Sylvester et al to Charlotte Levitt and Anna Krechevsky. All their interest in oil and gas lease covering the NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 21; NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 21; except 1.97 acres lying West of the old Hope-Lewisville Public road; and part of the NE¼ of NW¼, 8.80 acres, of Sec. 21; all in Twp. 15 S., Rge. 24 West, and containing in the aggregate 86.83 acres.

Royalty Deed: 1/192 Interest (6 royalty acres) 25 yr. term from March 14, 1942. Dated Oct. 26, 1942. Filed Jan. 5, 1943. W. G. McGill and wife to R. C. Casey E¼ of NW¼ and SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 3, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 25 West.

Royalty Deed: 10/296 Int. 10 year term. Dated Jan. 2, 1943. Filed Jan. 2, 1943. Charley McClendon and wife to John W. McClendon SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 15, Twp. 16 S., Rge. 24 West, except 2 acres deeded to M. M. Murray and one acre deeded to Delia Gaines, the land conveyed containing 37 acres.

Mineral Deed: 1/320 Int. (one mineral acre). Dated Dec. 22, 1942. Filed Jan. 4, 1943. Viola A. Crites and C. C. Crites to Dwight E. Davis N¼ of Sec. 18, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 23 West.

Mineral Deed: 1/320 Int. (one royalty acre). Dated Dec. 22, 1942. Filed Jan. 4, 1943. Frank C. Adams and wife to Don C. Matthews SE¼ of Sec. 18, Twp. 15 S., Rge. 23 West.



# Horse Racing in Florida Called Off After Ban

By JOHN WILDS  
Miami, Fla., Jan. 7 — (AP) — Fifty hundred thoroughbreds were stranded here today by the closing of the Miami race tracks, leaving owners and trainers in a quandary about what to do with animals that are right on eating even though there are no more purses to win.

The Florida racing season folded yesterday after the Office of Price Administration announced a ban on all automobile pleasure driving.

Tropical Park called off its meet after 15 days of operations, and Hialeah Park decided not to attempt a season in the face of the drastic gasoline curb.

One dog track — The Hollywood oval situated 18 miles north of Miami — followed suit and suspended, but others in Miami and elsewhere in the state hung on temporarily in the hope they could get by with the patronage of bettors who would ride public conveyances, or walk.

For the big racing stables, backed by wealthy sportsmen, the closing presented the alternatives of shipping horses to northern farms, sending them to New Orleans where the Fair Grounds track is operating, or stabling them where the eastern plants are scheduled to open in the spring.

The smaller stables, which operate on hand-to-mouth basis and depend upon picking up a couple of purses to pay the costs of moving from one track to another, faced a far more serious problem.

There were troubles ahead, too, for many stable hands, exercise boys and other lesser employees who had no reserve funds to tide them over.

Vitally affected, along with stable employees, were more than 1,000 persons who work at Miami tracks during their meetings.

The largest group of horses now in Miami is the staff of 44 Calumet Farm thoroughbreds, including the great money-winning champion Whirlaway.

Trainer Ben Jones, who similarly was left with horses and no racing when California tracks suspended last year, said he would have to confer with Owner Warren Wright, now in the west, before deciding what to do with Whirlaway.

# Georgia Grid Star Said "No"



NEA Service Telephoto  
If Mrs. Frank Sinkwich, right, and her sister Dorothy, left, entertained hopes of movie careers when they posed for this picture in Universal Studios, Hollywood, other day, preliminary to screen tests, they renounced them when husband Frankie, Georgia grid star, blew up. "No screen test, no career, no nothing," Frankie's wife reported him as saying when the "leg art," as Hollywood calls it, came to his attention. Visiting the studios, the sisters, a dance team, were loaned costumes. Shown with them on the movie set are Lou Costello, left and Bud Abbott.

# SPORTS ROUNDUP

By HUGH FULLERTON, JR.  
Wide World Sports Columnist

New York, Jan. 7 (AP) — Mel Ott was a visitor in our town yesterday and re-enacted the scene of a year ago, when he was introduced as the new manager of the Giants. A double row of sports writers gathered around Eddie Brannick's big desk while Mel took over the club secretary's chair, tilting far back and looking with steady eyes at each questioner as he tried to come up with the answers.

What you notice the most was the way he rubbed his chin before replying to the hard ones and his quick smile and the wrinkles around his eyes — The only noticeable sign of his profession.

The questions were mostly about training sites and Ott's answers weren't as definite as last year, when he could talk about the make-up of his club. . . . He was sure the Polo Grounds wouldn't be suitable for spring training, even though on escribed pointed out that it would be handy to the Stevens Kitchen. . . . The Giants have just begun to look for a nearby site and when someone pressed for a definition of "nearby," Mel parried: "I don't quite know the boundaries of the Potomac."

Before the meeting broke up as popping all over the place, someone thought of phoning Branch Rickey and reported that Yale still is 1-2-3 on the Dodgers' list of training sites and that they'll likely stay in New Haven until the last week — and before the season opens.

Across the street at the Yankees' offices Ed Barrow, whose appearance gives you the exact meaning of "besieged-browed," was able to give a more advanced report on the training situation. . . . He had spent the morning telephoning various places along the New Jersey coast and the pine belt and had arranged for Scout Paul Kirschell to inspect them today. . . . "I've trained at Lakewood and Atlantic City and even at Paterson," he explained, "and I know the weather can be all right."

# Spa Races Expected to Draw Fine Horses

Little Rock, Jan. 7 — (AP) — Oaklawn Park's 30-day racing meet at Hot Springs will benefit from the shutdown of the Florida tracks as a result of OPA's ban on pleasure driving, believes Secretary Guy Freeling of the Arkansas Racing Commission.

"If the ban doesn't extend to this area, there's no question but that it will bring better horses and bigger crowds to Hot Springs," Freeling said.

"Naturally some of the Florida horses will go to the Fairgrounds but New Orleans can't handle all of them and Hot Springs is the only other track in this part of the country that will be running."

Oaklawn's meet is scheduled to open Feb. 22.

# Fights Last Night

By the Associated Press  
Elizabeth, N. J. — Marvin Bryant, 154, Dallas, Tex., outpointed Harry Erio, 161, Newark (6).

Labels have a habit of drooping when you try to rest on them.

# Deaths Last Night

HARRY P. HASFORD  
Chicago, Jan. 7 — (AP) — Harry P. (Uncle Harry) Hasford, 53, conductor of the Radio Safety Program "Always be Careful," for children and conductor of Safety Legion, radio organization with a membership of 1,700,000 boys and girls, died last night.

It was no secret to all aboard that we had hit our own mines.

# NOTICE

February 1, 1943 is the last day to buy city automobile licenses without a penalty. After February 1, a dollar penalty and after February 10, a \$2.50 penalty will be charged. There will be no extension by order of city council.

Charles Reynerson  
City Treasurer  
City Hall.

# Major Clubs Start Training Site Search

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR  
New York, Jan. 7 — (AP) — Major League baseball's biggest searching party since Joe DiMaggio lost his favorite bat was on today as officials scattered in all directions to find spring training sites within an A-card's distance of their home grounds.

Undaunted and apparently unaffected by the OPA ban on pleasure driving in eastern states, the clubs proceeded on the theory that enough customers can get to the ball parks in public conveyances to make the 1943 season worthwhile.

Carrying out the plan adopted Tuesday to hold spring training without any unnecessary travel, officials of most of the clubs began beating the brush for practice facilities that will be close enough for convenience and still warm enough for comfort.

Paul Krichell, New York Yankee scout, crossed the Hudson to New Jersey to look over prospective camps at Asbury Park, Lakewood and New Brunswick. Yankee President Ed Barrow preferred one of the first two, in spite of the handy Rutgers University gym at New Brunswick.

Mel Ott, manager of the Giants, came all the way from his New Orleans home to discuss the situation with President Horace Sotomah. They decided to go north and look for a college field house in New England or upstate New York.

Present Branch Rickey of the Dodgers has an eye on the field house at Yale University, but so has the Army, which moves into the New Haven institution next week. If the Army doesn't want it, Brooklyn can have it.

The world champion St. Louis Cardinals and their American League neighbors, the Browns, are considering several cities in Missouri, but St. Louis isn't one of them. They will train together and return home a week before the season opens to play a seven-game spring series.

President Clark Griffith of the Washington Club said the Senators might stay at home and use an indoor arena when the weather gets bad. He also is looking beyond the city limits, however.

Zaneville, O., is after the Pittsburgh Pirates, but President Bill Benswanger said that city is the only one of a dozen being considered. The Bucks won't train at Pittsburgh, but Benswanger insisted they would be "now far from home."

Large indoor athletic plants at Amherst College and Phillips Andover Academy are among the most satisfactory sites being investigated by President Bob Quinn of the Boston Braves.

A trio of Cleveland Indian officials will leave tomorrow to look at field houses of several Ohio colleges, including Marietta, Wittenberg and Ohio University.

Cincinnati officials don't want the Reds to train at home and would prefer to be near one or more other major league teams. That may take them to Indiana, since three teams already have chosen the Hoosier state for their preliminary exercises.

The Chicago Cubs and White Sox will train at French Lick Springs, Ind., and the Detroit Tigers will pitch camp at Evansville, Ind. The Boston Red Sox also have their initial worries of the season behind them. They selected Tufts University at Medford, Mass., for a training base.

# Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press  
Today a Year Ago  
Cecil Travis, Washington infielder, reported for army duty at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Three Years Ago  
Harold (Jug) McSpaden won a Philippine Open golf tournament with score of 287.

Five Years Ago  
Pro Apostle stopped Middleweight Champion Freddie Steele in ninth round of scheduled 12-round non-title fight.

# Local Boy Soon to Be Flying Officer



—Photo by Army Air Forces  
ROBT. BRUCE WOOLSON

Cadet Robert Bruce Woolson, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Woolson, Julia Foster Hospital, Hope, is a member of a class of student officers and aviation cadets to be graduated soon from the Air Force Advanced Flying School at Stockton Field, California.

The graduates will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Force Reserve and will be given the coveted wings, symbolic of the aeronautical rating of Pilot. They will be placed on active duty in their new rank with the Army Air Forces.

Before entering the final advanced course at Stockton Field, Cadet Woolson completed 18 weeks of primary and basic training at Visalia, and Merced, California.

He attended the Citadel, at Charleston, S. Carolina.

# U. S. Income Heads for New Peak in 1943

The following forecast is made by the chief of the Current Business Analysis Unit of the Department of Commerce.

By CHARLES A. R. WARDWELL  
(Written for NEA Service)

The national income in 1942 is estimated at \$117 billion. That is the net value of all goods and services produced in the United States during the year.

Hence it is clear that under the stimulus of the war effort our economy turned out 24 per cent more goods and services valued in current dollars than the \$95 billion of 1941.

Just how much of this increase was due to price rise is impossible to measure accurately. The cost of living however, was about 11 per cent higher in 1942 than 1941, indicating that physical volume of output rose by 10 to 15 per cent.

Largely because of corporate savings, not quite all this income is available to consumers. Income payments to individuals will aggregate \$114 billion in 1942 as against \$92 billion last year. This is a 24 per cent gain, but adjustment for cost of living reduced the gain in purchasing power to 12 per cent. Per capita income payments in 1942 were \$848 or 11 per cent above last year. When adjusted for cost of living it was \$720 per person in 1941 prices.

Goods Grow Scarce  
In the coming year all indications point to still higher, record-breaking levels for national income and payments to individuals. The current prospect is that the national income will reach \$135 billion while income payments to individuals will hit \$133 billion or \$978 per capita. There are good grounds for expecting that the rising cost of consumer goods and services will not cut sharply into these higher incomes. Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes will, however, have to fight hard to prevent a serious price level rise.

Quite apart from higher prices, the consumer level of living in 1943 will be substantially below 1942 because of the growing scarcity of available goods and services. In 1942, consumers spent in excess of \$91 billion for goods and services compared to \$76 billion in 1941.

The higher cost of living more than

offset this increase since the goods and services available were down about 3 per cent. Most of the decline, of course, was in durable goods, such as automobiles and complementary goods.

In 1943, it is now estimated, total goods and service available for consumption in 1942. Due to somewhat higher prices, their total value is expected to aggregate around \$76 billion.

Big Savings Shown  
Under present wartime conditions, however, with critical campaigns ahead for our armies abroad, it is entirely possible that the needs of the armed forces may have to be stepped

# Basketball Results

By the Associated Press  
East  
Georgetown 55; George Washington 41.  
Columbia 49; Cornell 40.  
Temple 45; Syracuse 44.  
New York University 49; Penn State 40.  
Duke 51; N. C. Navy Pre-Flight 48.  
Midwest  
Kansas 69; Missouri 44.  
Central (Ia.) 49; Iowa Wesleyan 48.  
Dartmouth 47; Minnesota 38.  
Western Kentucky 72; Fort Knox 24.  
Ohio 53; Ohio Wesleyan 37.  
Kansas Wesleyan 50; Bethel 23.  
Southwest  
Texas 55; Rice 36.  
Sam Houston State 44; Texas A. & M. 43.  
Texas Christian 35; Baylor 31.

up. This would be done largely at the expense of civilian allotments. Hence it is clear that this estimate of \$76 billion of goods and services available for consumers must be regarded as quite tentative.

The difference between income payments to individuals in 1942 of \$114 billion and about \$81 billion spent for taxes and saving.

After paying about \$6 billion of taxes, consumers apparently saved the balance of \$26 billion. This was a tremendous gain over the \$13 billion saved last last year. It is clear that another large gain in savings must be made in 1943 as one important means of preventing inflation.

**PIMPLES** (externally caused)  
RELIEVE ITCHING—PROMOTE HEALING  
Eases soreness—burning with antiseptic Black and White Ointment. Use only as directed. In 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢ sizes. Cleanse with Black and White Skin Soap. Ointment and Soap.

**PRINCE ALBERT**  
ROLLED SMOKES STAND OUT FOR RICH TASTE WITH NO-BITE MILDNESS. THERE'S NO SPILLING, NO WASTE. P.A. IS CRIMP CUT TO LAY RIGHT, ROLL FAST!

**Chas Brown**  
70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every handy pocket package of Prince Albert

**THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE**  
**PRINCE ALBERT**

**KROGER'S HOT-DATED French Brand**

Here's a rich, vigorous blend of the choicest coffees, roaster-dated within one hour for more flavor, more freshness in your cup. Unmatched for value!

**lb. 27¢**

**APPLE BUTTER**  
38-oz. 19c

**Cut Green BEANS**  
No. 2 Can 11c

**Tomatoes**  
No. 2 Can 11c

**Fruit Cocktail**  
Tall Can 13 1/2c

**Guaranteed Fresh EGGS**  
Dozen 45c

**Vegetable OLEO**  
Pound 17 1/2c

**Fig Preserves**  
Pt. Jar 19c

**Country Club FLOUR**  
24-Lb. \$1.05

**14-oz. Bottle CATSUP** 10c  
**Quart Jar MUSTARD** 10c  
**Baking SODA** 3 for 10c  
**County Club CRACKERS** Lb. 18c  
**Humko SHORTENING** Lb. 20c  
**Kroger's BEVERAGES** Bot. 8c  
**Pinto BEANS** 4 Lbs. 35c  
**Dried PEACHES** Lb. 22c  
**3 Lbs. RICE** 32c  
**Blackeyed PEAS** 2 Lbs. 21c  
**Kroger PANCAKE FLOUR** 5 lb. 27c  
**Pure LARD** 4 Lbs. 72c  
**Allure SOAP** 4 Bars 19c  
**P. & G. SOAP** 6 Bars 25c  
**Fleec TISSUE** Roll 5c

**KROGER - SELECTED Yellow Onions**  
3 Lbs. 15c

**Head LETTUCE** 48's 15c  
**California CARROTS** 2 Bch 17c  
**80's GRAPEFRUIT** 3 for 10c  
**3 Lbs. YAMS** 15c

**KROGER** ACCEPT THIS AMAZING GUARANTEE: "Buy any Kroger brand item. Like it as well as or better than any other, or return unused portion in original container, and we will replace it, absolutely FREE, with the same item in any brand we sell, regardless of price."

# RECESS SUCCESS



It's a Grapette gift  
To give a little lift  
When your zip begins to slump  
And that plumb swell taste  
Hits the spot with haste.

Helps to make your spirits jump.

**DRINK Grapette SODA**

**MEALS TASTE BETTER WHEN YOU SERVE**

**BLUE RIBBON BREAD**  
AT YOUR GROCERS and CITY BAKERY